

MPs criticize Thorpe plan to attend assembly

Jeremy Thorpe's intention to attend the Assembly in Southport today has angered parliamentary colleagues and most of the party's officers. The 10 MPs in Southport voted yesterday to Mr David Steel that they wished their former leader should stay away. Absent MPs were said to share that view.

Liberal officials upset by silence advice

Fred Emery, Liberal Assembly secretary, said that Mr Thorpe's intention to attend the assembly today, in the face of the charges of conspiracy and the fact that he has been discredited, was a "disgrace". He said that he had been told by Mr Thorpe's advisers that he should not attend. Two absent MPs were said to share that view.



Mr Thorpe yesterday: His colleagues are angry.

well as Mr Steel, who has been clear that Mr Thorpe should stay away, two MPs, disclosed, have tried in the past month to get Mr Thorpe to stay away. They are Mr Glimond and Mr Freud.

Freud is resigned to Mr Thorpe's arrival and intends to pounce on him at today's meeting. Liberal MPs' anger and disapproval is exacerbated by the fact that Mr Thorpe has been more than a month away from the party's headquarters, and the party leaders have been acting in the greatest strain.

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Mr Healey challenged after wages warning

By Michael Handfield
A storm over pay policy at next month's Labour Party conference was signalled last night when the party's left wing came out against the Government's economic strategy.

Earlier Mr Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, had stated that the Government's policy was essential if Britain was not to return to increased inflation next year. But last night Mr Norman Jackson, the party treasurer, said that the 5 per cent formula was not acceptable.

It is becoming daily more apparent that Mr James Callaghan and his Cabinet colleagues are in for a rough ride at Blackpool next month.

Mr Healey warned the unions that if they had their own way on pay, inflation would be doubled by the end of next year. He was speaking at the annual conference of the Electrical and Engineering Staff Association of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union in York.

He said powers had been retained to deny any government assistance to employers that broke the guidelines. "We shall use it if we have to, because we should be failing in our duty to the nation, and in our duty to those who stick to the policy, if we do not."

Mr Healey said inflation was likely to stay comfortably in single figures because a good harvest and a strong pound would offset the extent to which pay settlements in the last round went beyond the guidelines.

He continued: "But the situation could change for the worse later on in 1979 unless the Government's new guidelines are observed in the present round. If the sort of claims now being made, for increases of 20 to 30 per cent, were actually reflected in settlements, the rate of inflation would be doubled by the end of the year."

That was without taking account of the consequences for sterling, he added. "In other words, we should be back in the age of convertibility from which we escaped so recently. And we could very well have a return to a return to full employment."

But last night Mr Atkinson, a leading member of the left wing, said that the Government's policy was "immoral, indeed, scandalous."

Mr Atkinson said the Government must not allow the money supply to rise appreciably beyond the rise in prices, would not only strangle the public sector but would perpetuate unemployment for all time.

"It is not acceptable," he said. "Denis Healey argues that to do other than he suggests would again spark off massive inflation. That is not so. The present situation is immoral, indeed, scandalous."

Moro murder suspect held

Milan, Sept 13.—Police to-night arrested Signor Corrado Alunni, who was wanted in connection with the kidnapping and killing of Signor Aldo Moro, the former Italian Prime Minister, police sources said.

Signor Alunni, who is reported to be a leader of the Red Brigades terrorist group, was arrested in a raid on a flat near the Italian airport, the sources added.—Reuters.

Foreign Office questions oil companies sanctions report date approaches

vid Spanier
Bingham report on oil sanctions will be issued next Tuesday, the Foreign Office has been told. The report is being reviewed at 3.30 pm after the Exchange closes. This procedure which the Department of Trade follows in such investigations by inspectors of various countries when share prices might be affected.

most official documents—no advance copies are being made available to the press. The Foreign Office has been in touch for the second time this week with the management of BP and Shell over allegations that British oil companies were still involved in helping oil to reach Rhodesia, through arrangements to supply the South African company Sasol. BP has denied the allegations, but a spokesman yesterday declined to comment on the matter any further.

It may be that the complexity of all the international arrangements for oil supplies makes the Foreign Office's questions rather difficult for the companies to answer, and that some delay is unavoidable.

Further action by the Government after the report is published is thought to be very likely, but what form this will take has still to be decided.

Case for counter-sanctions, page 16

my to spend 1,000m new tanks

Ministry of Defence is to spend on a new main battle tank Army. Up to 1,000 will be built in the existing in the late 1980s. It will be fitted with the latest kind of armour, another development.

'The Times' named secrets case base

The Defence Correspondent of The Times disclosed the location of an American military communications base in an article seven years ago, counsel for one of the defendants said at the Official Secrets Act trial.

Teheran plot claim

Subversives plotted to storm Iran's Parliament last Sunday and French Teheran in blood, a journalist claims in explaining why martial law was imposed.

30 passengers on cruise fly home

Thirty of the 213 passengers on the Soviet cruise ship Litva, a possible source of a typhoid outbreak, have flown home. A fourth passenger on an earlier cruise has been confirmed as a typhoid victim.

Kennedy's admirer

Lee Harvey Oswald used to be a great admirer of President Kennedy, Oswald's Russian-born widow told the House inquiry into the assassination. That was before he returned to America and found no job prospects.



Eve, a cheetah, with her five cubs, two of them males, born at Whipsnade Zoo a month ago. Their names are Duke, Dandy, Dusky, Dawn and Denise.

Price Commission early warning index on inflation falls to new low

By Derek Handfield
Commercial Editor
The Price Commission's early warning index on inflation trends slid to a new low of 4.4 per cent last month against a 5.8 per cent annual rate in July.

The index had dropped in November to 5.8 per cent, then climbed to 7.4 per cent last March before progressively sliding to its present level. In August last year it stood at 11.5 per cent.

The commission described last month's figure as "provisional" because minor changes in the price control machinery introduced at the beginning of August have not yet been fully reflected in the calculation of the index.

The index is based on pre-notification of price rises by major companies and new rules in the price control machinery introduced at the beginning of August have not yet been fully reflected in the calculation of the index.

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new taxation rates, are not reflected in the index and it also has a different composition to official indices like the retail price index.

The commission said that nevertheless the index was pointing to a falling trend in the underlying rate of inflation. The trend ought to show up in the retail price index "in the next few months".

Mr Charles Williams, the price commission chairman, said he could not now see any new upsurge in prices in the shops before the end of the year. "The picture looks rather more encouraging than it did two or three months ago."

The recent strength of sterling and the consequent favourable effect on raw materials prices is helping industry to absorb increases in labour costs without resorting to larger price rises.

But he added: "Nevertheless, prices are still going up, and fast, and we still have to work at getting the inflation much lower than it is today."

The slide in the index strengthens the evidence for single-figure inflation continuing into next year.

Wholesale price figures out earlier this week showed how sterling's recent strength against the dollar helped reduce the cost of raw materials for industry. Last month they were down by 1 per cent and manufacturers' prices at the factory gate were up only 2 per cent.

Wholesale price increases have been declining progressively for a year, with the rate standing last month at the level of July.

But there are some doubts whether this trend can continue. If sterling weakens raw materials would be dearer. Commodity prices in world markets are also starting to harden.

Tomorrow's publication of the retail price index figure for August is expected to show that price increases on a year-on-year basis are still near to 8 per cent.

Warning to Britain on China arms

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Sept 13

Britain was sharply attacked in the Soviet press today for its willingness to sell arms to China, and warned that such a deal was a clear anti-Soviet move which could spell trouble for the British.

An article in *Literaturnaya Gazeta* said the forthcoming visit to London of Mr Huang Hua, the Chinese Foreign Minister, was mainly to discuss Chinese purchases of the Russian jump-jet, Chienan tanks and other military hardware.

The paper asked whether London understood that such a deal was far beyond the realm of commerce and was a purely political act of an anti-Soviet character. Judging by Soviet comment in Britain, this was clearly understood, but the British Government was pressing ahead for two reasons.

The first was to make a profit; the second was to warm its hands at the fire of anti-Sovietism. Britain was helping China arm so that it would be a more effective adversary of the Soviet Union.

But the paper continued, the "euphoria" in London now over the use of the "China card" might well be short-lived. China was already coveting everything south of its border, and nobody knew whether it would be a friend or a foe of the West in the future.

Literaturnaya Gazeta referred sarcastically to British statesmen who preached "sermons" on human rights, but did not seem at all embarrassed that they were preparing to sell weapons to a country where citizens had no rights at all. The weapons would go directly to those responsible for the genocide in Cambodia, the paper said.

Some US optimism as summit nears end

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Sept 13

The Middle East summit meeting at Cape David, the presidential retreat in Maryland, is now officially in its final stages. Although Mr Jody Powell, the White House press secretary, declined to be more specific than that it would now seem reasonable to expect that it will end tomorrow evening.

Another day has passed without a meeting between the three leaders, and presumably one must be held before the end if anything at all has been achieved. Mr Powell said "There are obviously apparent differences," which might be taken to be a slightly more optimistic remark than his earlier references to "substantial differences".

President Carter and Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, met last night and there has been a series of meetings between Americans, Israelis, and Palestinians.

The only time the Egyptians and Israelis have met in a formal session was last Thursday and evidently Mr Carter found that an unfruitful method. The Jordanians have disclosed that President Sadat of Egypt had three telephone conversations with King Hussein, who is in London.

Since the unsuccessful meeting at Jerusalem last Christmas between Mr Sadat and Mr Begin, the frere of the Palestinians and of the occupied territories on the West Bank and Gaza strip have Michael Knipe writes from

Jerusalem: Mr Meir Amit, Israel's Minister of Transport and Communications, announced his resignation today after the splitting up of his party, the Democratic Movement for Change (DMC).

Mr Amit, a former director of military intelligence, was one of four DMC members in the Cabinet. The party, which had 15 members in the 120-strong Knesset, has broken up because of differences over the Government's conduct of the peace negotiations.

The right wing, led by Professor Vital Vadin, has stayed in the ruling coalition. The left, which favours a more flexible approach to peace negotiations, has gone into opposition.

Patricia Clough writes from Beirut: President Assad of Syria today issued an invitation to the Arab League Council here that a revival of the Arab oil of the Camp David summit ended in failure was unlikely.

Clearly, nothing can be usefully concluded without the acquiescence of King Hussein. Presumably Mr Sadat has kept the Americans abreast of his exchanges with the King, who thus becomes a party to the summit, at a distance.

India starts mass cholera inoculation

Delhi, Sept 13.—India's ancient city of Varanasi (Benares) was declared a cholera epidemic area today and district authorities have ordered the entire population of 600,000 to be inoculated against cholera, after extensive flooding caused by monsoon rains has left most areas with serious sanitation problems.

Gastro-enteritis, an intestinal sickness usually caused by contaminated food, has killed 14 people in West Bengal, and a cholera epidemic is feared in the northern city of Allahabad.

An Uttar Pradesh state minister told reporters that 25 confirmed cases of cholera had been taken to hospital from a village near Allahabad. Another minister said many suspected cholera cases had been reported in Allahabad's suburbs and at two refugee camps in Varanasi.

The Delhi Government is rushing a million doses of cholera vaccine to West Bengal and medical supplies to other states affected by the floods.

In north and west Delhi, where floodwaters have receded, thousands of people are being inoculated against both cholera and typhoid.

Dacca flood: About 50,000 people were reported homeless today after surging waters from the Mahananda river flooded the western Rajshahi district of Bangladesh. Many had only just returned home after the previous flood receded.

Bangladesh deaths: The official Bangladesh news agency reported 33 cholera deaths during the last week in the north-eastern Sylhet district.

Danish visit

The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh will pay a state visit to Denmark from May 16 to 18 next year, Buckingham Palace announced yesterday.

The search for an original begins here,

and ends here

Dewar's

Dewar's the first to bottle the spirit of Scotland

ton Down tests Bulgarian

Porton Down chemical war establishment, into the death of Markov, the Bulgarian defector, that the police have ruled out the possibility that he might have been killed by a virus.

Output up 2.3 pc

North Sea oil output is still the chief element in improved industrial production figures. Latest returns show that production rose by 2.3 per cent in the three months to the end of July.

Home News 2, 4, 5

European News 3, 6
Overseas News 5, 7
Appointments 19, 24
Arts 12

Books 13, 14

Business 20-26
Obituary 6, 19
Court 20
Crossword 22
Property 26
Sale Room 19
Engagements 19

Features 15, 18

Letters 17, 22
19
Parliament 6
25 Years Ago 19
Weather 27
Wills 19
Science 19

Sport 7, 9

TV & Radio 31
19
25 Years Ago 19
Weather 27
Wills 19
Science 19

Leader page 17

Letters: On Mr Thorpe and the Liberals, from Elnor Hooton, MP, and others; on an EEC force in Namibia, from Mr Neil Martin, MP, and Mr George Martelli; on the press and private grief, from Dr Michael Morgan. Leading article: British Leyland: The Lomé Convention. Arts, page 12. Irving Wardle on *Inadmissible Evidence* (Royal Court); William Mann on *Wuthering* (Covent Garden); Ned Chaffin on *Sisters* (Royal Exchange, Manchester). Features, pages 16, 18. Martin Gilbert on what the Cabinet papers reveal of Britain's attitude to thousands of people are being sent to the moment by Nigel Lawson. Sport, pages 7 to 9. Racing: R. E. Chesne wins Chamois Stakes; Football: Nottingham Forest beat Liverpool in European Cup first leg. Books, pages 13, 14. Richard Holmes reviews David Cauter's study of McCarthyism, *The Great Fear*. Business News, pages 20 to 25. Stock markets: Shares moved onto a new 1978 peak and closed 7.9 up at 534.3. Gilts revived ahead of the trade figures.

HOME NEWS

'The Times' disclosed location of base, secrets trial is told

By Craig Steen

A article in *The Times* seven years ago about United States military bases in Britain was introduced by defence counsel into the Official Secrets Act trial at the Central Criminal Court yesterday. He said it had named an establishment that he was not permitted to identify in court.

Lord Hutchinson of Lullington, QC, was referring to a ruling by Justice Willes that locations of 52 establishments should not be named, but should be referred to by numbers on a schedule available to the jury. That followed a prosecution request that locations should not be identified.

Lord Hutchinson was cross-examining Squadron Leader Alan Campbell, the commander of three RAF stations, two of them referred to as numbers one and 19 on the schedule. He produced a copy of *The Times* article, written by Henry Stiles, the Defence Correspondent, looking at the size of American garrisons in Britain. Counsel said it included a map and he could identify in court some of the places mentioned that did not appear in the schedule, such as Burtonwood and Alconbury.

Referring to one of the squadron leader's bases as "our present old friend", Lord Hutchinson said it was described in the article as a communications base and as 2130 communications squadron. Squadron Leader Fellows agreed that it was "arrogant" and that the article indicated where the base was.

Lord Hutchinson said: "Would you agree that the readership of *The Times* seem to be being given the information where the base is, that it is an American base and indeed

that it is a communications base, the number of the squadron that operates there?"

In reply to other questions, Squadron Leader Fellows said the article came as a surprise to him. He had not realized that the base was the subject of a press article. It was surprising, he added, because he would not have thought it was sufficiently important to be in *The Times*.

Earlier, he said he did not know the base was a main communications base for the United States Air Force in Britain. He was responsible for administration, not the operation of those sites, he added. "In the air force we have a policy: if you do not need to know, you do not ask. I did not need to know, so I didn't ask."

The witness a large map he showed was issued by the Civil Aviation Authority, commonly known as a hazards map. Would the squadron leader agree, he asked, that the map was given to every pilot flying across the country because it marked hazards, such as radio aerials?

Squadron Leader Fellows agreed and confirmed that names of two of his stations were given on the map, and that neither was marked as a restricted area.

Lord Hutchinson is appearing for the defence of Duncan Campbell, aged 25, who now works for the *New Statesman*. With Mr Campbell in the dock are Crispin Aubrey, aged 32, a journalist with the magazine *Time Out*, and John Berry, aged 31, a former corporal in the Intelligence Corps. They face nine charges under sections 1 and 2 of the Official Secrets Act, 1911, concerning the obtaining, receiving and communicating information.

The trial continues today.

Porton tests on defector's death

By Michael Horsnell

Defectors investigating the death of Mr Georgio Markov, the Bulgarian defector, are now working on the theory that he was poisoned by chemicals.

Scientists at the secret chemical defence establishment at Porton Down, Wiltshire, were making tests on tissue samples from his body yesterday in an effort to establish if he was murdered.

Commander James Nevill, head of Scientific and Technical Services, asked for scientific help after a post-mortem examination had failed to prove that Mr Markov died from natural causes.

The Porton Down establishment is responsible for research and development work on defence against chemical warfare, and its intervention implies that the police have ruled out suggestions that Mr Markov may have been attacked by an unknown virus.

So far the microbiological research establishment at Porton Down has not been called in.

Mr Markov, aged 49, a broadcaster and a strong critic of communism, died on Monday four days after saying that he had been snubbed by a communist agent with a poison-tipped umbrella.

Police appeals for witnesses to the attack in Aldwych, London, and for a taxi driver who drove away the alleged assailant have not been successful. Inquiries into statements by Mr Markov that he had been threatened with assassination are continuing.

Defendants interviewed Mr David Phillips, Mr Markov's co-author of a political novel, *The Right Honourable Chamberlain*, which will be published by Secker and Warburg early next year.

Mr Markov told Mr Phillips that he had been threatened only six months ago by a young Bulgarian who called at his home in Clapham, London. He also related the incident to his publisher, Mr David Farrer, literary director of the company.

Mr Farrer told him: "The Bulgarian called on me and brought an introduction from someone Mr Markov knew in Germany. Mr Markov knew in Germany, Mr Markov knew in Germany, Mr Markov knew in Germany."

Mr Markov took the threat seriously. But generally he thought he was safe in Britain if not abroad.

Mr Markov, aged 49, was a widower, said from 36 in Lynette Avenue, that her husband was murdered for political attacks on his native country.

She said: "I have no doubts he was murdered, and there was every reason why someone should want him killed. His work was the motive. His defection caused rage and shock in Bulgaria. He had been afraid for years."

When her husband became ill last week she thought he was suffering from influenza. At that time I thought the umbrella incident too bizarre to take seriously and I think Georgi thought so too," she added.

'Time Out' pins its success on bothering to mention absolutely everything that is going on A decade of being listed as the 'alternative' magazine

By Ian Bradley

Ten years ago an enterprising student at Keele University, Staffordshire, with £70 in the bank produced a four-page sheet listing "alternative" entertainments in London. Today this creation, *Time Out*, now a weekly magazine with a turnover of £1.25m, celebrates its birthday with a 150-page issue.

Mr Tony Elliott, who is now 31, started *Time Out* because he and his friends were frustrated at not being able to find out about the kind of things that interested them. The listing of events on in London, which covers political demonstrations, sports, parties, and shopping, as well as the arts, continues to be the basis of the magazine, although there are now also news pages and features.

"We have always been primarily a listing magazine," Mr Elliott says. "We never set out to be an editorial magazine. We have succeeded because we have done what no one else has ever bothered to do, and that is absolutely everything that is going on."

Cardinal the *Time Out* for many years has been a commercial success. The first issue, which Mr Elliott produced with three friends, sold 5,000 copies and he abandoned his

studies at Keele to concentrate on the magazine. Now it sells 55,000 and has a staff of 60. It recently moved from cramped quarters in King's Cross to spacious offices in Covent Garden. The *Time Out* company, of which Mr Elliott is a director and majority shareholder, recently produced a successful tourist guide to London. There are now plans for a similar guide to New York as a first step towards serving up a magazine for the city.

Since it began, *Time Out* has achieved a number of "scops" including the first interview with Mr Kenneth Clarke, the self-styled British spy in Ireland, and revelations about the Angry Brigade and British defence establishments. Last year Mr Mark Rosewell, an American journalist who had been on the staff of the magazine for four years, was deported from Britain for security reasons. Mr Crispin Aubrey, another member of staff, is at present facing trial at the Central Criminal Court on a charge of contravening the Official Secrets Act.

Mr Elliott and most of his staff feel, however, that the magazine's greatest achievement has been in promoting the "fringe" arts rather than in investigative news journa-



Mr Tony Elliott: Looking to New York.

ism. He says: "From the start we have always aimed at being a magazine absolutely free for anyone to use. In that way we have helped to allow new ventures to launch themselves. I think we can claim to have

played a considerable part in the development of arts laboratories, 'fringe' theatre and 'dance in this country'."

As well as retaining the students of the 1960s who were its original readers, *Time Out* has managed to attract younger readers. Its readership is now spread in the 17 to 35 age group, with a heavy concentration in the late twenties. Market surveys have shown it to be an intelligent and rich age group, a fact that has attracted lucrative advertising.

Mr Elliott says: "Four years ago we thought it was really clever to break even. Now we are making a profit of 10 per cent of our turnover."

Financial success has brought its troubles. Some of the *Time Out* staff, who are predictably largely young and left-wing, feel that it is run too much on commercial lines. Miss Mandy Merck, the copy editor, says: "We are worried that there is too much advertising and that not enough of the profits are going back into the magazine."

There is also concern among some of the present staff about the magazine's future. Whereby all those who work on the magazine, regardless of their jobs, are paid the same wage, at present £4,850 a year, is under threat from the management. Last

month *Time Out* lost two separate issues because action by journalists' unions over the employment of an art editor at a above parity.

Mr Duncan Campbell, news editor, feels that *Time Out* has lost many of its readers. He had when it more politically committed the early 1970s. He would like to see it develop as a left news magazine not tied to particular political group, admits, however, that that not its original purpose.

There is clearly a tension between the commercially minded formulae of content on listing entertainments events and the staff's desire to make *Time Out* a radical journal. Looking ahead the next 10 years, Mr Elliott says with feeling: "I see a lot of difficulties with it. My dream at the moment is to do something that doesn't employ anyone."

His ambitions still lie in the field of magazine publishing. He should like to launch a new equivalent of the *Left* in Esquire, a really sophisticated, quality magazine, but not sure if there is a market for it over here. He is rather depressed by the richness of the English said.

The Needle starts a new century

By Philip Howard

A hundred years ago yesterday one of London's most conspicuous and enduring monuments, Cleopatra's Needle, was finally swung into position on the Thames Embankment. A century is merely a brief passage in the life of the ancient obelisk, which has become so familiar a part of the river scene of London that our eyes pass over it without registering a flicker.

Cleopatra's Needle was old when London was uninhabited tidal swamp. Its connexion with Cleopatra is tenuous. About 35 centuries ago a great warrior pharaoh had a pair of obelisks carved out of rose-red granite at Heliopolis, where it had gigantic columns, nearly 60ft high and weighing 186 tons each, were removed to Alexandria about 15 centuries later, when Cleopatra was safely in her tomb. Soon after the battle of the Nile in 1798 and the occupation of Egypt by the British, it was suggested that the Needle should be brought to London as a monument to the victories of Nelson and Abercromby.

The Viceroy of Egypt, Muhammad Ali, presented it to the British nation in 1819, but 50 years later the obelisk was still in Egypt, where it had fallen to the ground. *The Times* observed that England was "in the position of an elderly lady who had won an elephant in a lottery."

In 1877 Sir Erasmus Wilson, a successful London surgeon, offered £10,000 to bring Cleopatra's Needle to London. One of the strangest vessels ever to go to sea was built for the removal. It was an iron cylinder, 92ft long and 15ft in diameter, like a monstrous cigar, built round the Needle and called the *Cleopatra*. It was rolled down the Nile into the Mediterranean but during a gale in the Bay of Biscay the towing steamer had to abandon the cylinder. Six seamen were drowned. Cleopatra's Needle wallowed about until it was picked up by the *Perseus* and towed into Foully. A paddle tug was sent to ferret the Needle to London.

There was hot public controversy about where to put it, but finally the Metropolitan Water Board of Works decided on the Victoria Embankment. Bronze rings and spheres were cast for the site, and typical monuments were buried in the pedestal, including portraits of 12 of those considered the prettiest Englishwomen of the day, a copy of Bradshaw's Railway Guide and a box of hairpins. Since September 13, 1878, the obelisk has become as characteristic a part of the London skyline as the Houses of Parliament and double-deck buses.

Opponent of abortion for trial

Mrs Phyllis Bowman, a campaigner against abortion, was committed for trial by Redbridge magistrates, London, yesterday on a summons introduced by the Crown Prosecution Service. Mrs Bowman, aged 52, of Queens Anne's Grove, Hendon, who is director of the Society for the Protection of the Unborn Child, was accused of improperly issuing pamphlets that might have affected the outcome of a by-election.

The summons, issued by the Director of Public Prosecutions, relates to the society's activities during the campaign for the Iford, North, seat.

Farm union seeks 86 pc rise

By Our Labour Staff

Farmworkers who are one of the lowest-paid groups in Britain, want an 86 per cent pay rise and a five-hour cut in their working week. The claim will be presented today to the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales.

The claim, as accepted, would increase the national farm wage bill by more than £200m a year. The workers want a minimum weekly wage of £80 instead of the present basic of £43. They also want a 35-hour week and an extra week's holiday.

The National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers also wants overtime at time and a half, with double time at weekends, higher differentials for craftsmen, and hourly rates for part-time employees, reflecting the rates of full-time workers.

Health staff pay rise: Six hundred senior National Health Service administrative staff will receive rises ranging from 6.5 per cent to 31 per cent spread over three years, as a result of an agreement reached yesterday (the Press Association reports).



These weapons, left behind by football supporters or taken off them at the Stoke City ground during last season, are being used by the police in Stoke for training.

Girl of 13 gave birth in school lavatory

A girl, aged 13, gave birth to a baby in a school lavatory while her classmates were at lessons. An inquest was told yesterday.

She put the baby, which was three months premature but normally formed and weighing 6lb, in the cistern, after it had made no sound.

A paedologist said it had lived possibly for just a few breaths. The girl returned to the medical room, where she had been resting with "heavy period pains", the inquest at Newnham, Devon, was told. Mrs John Kendall, the Deputy South Devon Coroner, recorded that death resulted from want of attention at birth.

In a statement the girl said that when she reached school she complained of period pains. Later she visited the lavatory and felt "something pushing". "The next thing I knew, there was a baby." The baby was found by the caretaker.

The school's deputy head said that she was not aware that the girl was pregnant.

After the inquest it was disclosed that the girl had been taken into the care of Devon County Council's social services department.

Cabinet voice for arts is proposed by Tories

Continued from page 1

dutiable from a corporate tax purposes. The paper rejects the replacement by an Arts Council of culture as "the creation of a bureaucratic apparatus which is inflexible, establishment-minded and promotes only the tried, tested and accepted. Instead, the arts should have a voice in the Cabinet through the re-naming of the Department of Education and Science to include the word 'Arts'."

Other main proposals: the Crafts Advisory Committee should become a council with a royal charter; a museum of modern art should be created with, in the shorter term, Arts Council co-ordinating the availability of public galleries for exhibitions of artists' work.

The reward for artists in our society are still disgracefully low and special arrangements need to be made to meet their individual needs in the application of social policy."

The paper recommends the encouragement of direct investment in films by both the BBC and independent television by such means as exempting feature film production from the ITV excess profits levy, and

the referring to the Monopolies Commission of the question of dividing film distribution from exhibition.

It also wants pressure within the EEC for more generous VAT treatment of the arts; help for the National Theatre, opera and ballet companies with maintenance costs; either by transferring them to the Department of the Environment or identifying them in the Arts Council allocation; and assistance for theatre writers from the Historic Buildings Council.

The Arts—the way forward: the Crafts Advisory Committee, Conservative Political Centre, 32 Smith Square, London, SW1P 3RH; 90p.

New Poshkoff play

The Royal Shakespeare Company's production of Stephen Poshkoff's new play *Shogun* Across the River opens at the Warehouse on 21 September (performances from 19 September).

The play, especially written for the RSC, explores the complex relationship between a 35-year-old mother and her 15-year-old daughter.

Lynn Farleigh returns to the RSC to play the mother, Mrs Forrester. She has appeared with the RSC in *Macbeth* and *All's Well at Stratford* in 1967.

Photo-production of the Scottish Daily Express is expected to begin in February.

'Express' to be printed in Scotland again

By Ronald Muir

A new government-backed printing operation in Inverness will allow the *Scottish Daily Express* to be produced in Scotland for the first time since the close of its plant in Glasgow in 1974.

The advanced printing works of Northpress has signed a contract with the *Scottish Daily Express* for daily production of 30,000 copies for distribution in the Grampian and Highlands regions. The newspaper will be transmitted by the Pagefax photo-facsimile system from Manchester to the Inverness works.

The system can handle a 64-page tabloid or a 48-page tabloid with eight pages of colour, transmitting one page every four minutes. It will allow the *Scottish Daily Express* to produce up-to-the-minute news until 2 am and eliminate delays caused by severe weather in the Highlands as well as the cost of flying the newspaper from Manchester to Lochnagar.

Northpress has been set up with a grant from the Highlands and Islands Development Board, and occupies a factory site in the Dornoch Industrial Estate in Inverness.

Mr John Vass, managing director of the new company and formerly general manager of *Scottish Express Newspapers*, said last night that the project would reflect a growing international trend to print newspapers in regional centres.

The *Express* circulation in Scotland exceeds 300,000, but growth in the past few years has been restricted by distribution troubles. "Although we reckon we were losing very little on circulation, flying the newspaper from Manchester was a very expensive operation," he said.

Mr Vass said: "It does not involve them. This is simply a system of photo-transmission, which has been with newspapers for a quarter of a century. We are not introducing any new technology," he said.

Photo-production of the *Scottish Daily Express* is expected to begin in February.

Man failed to feed and water sheep in transit

From Tim Jones Brecon

A month-long investigation by officers at the RSPCA's special unit ended yesterday with the prosecution at Brecon Magistrates' Court, Powys, of a man accused of failing to feed and water animals during a 30-hour journey from Wales to Scotland.

Thomas Brown, of Allartown, Shropshire, Antinycine, pleaded guilty to offences under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1876, and was fined £100. It is believed to be the first case to be brought in Britain involving the transit of sheep.

Mr Alun Price Thomas, for the prosecution, said the society's inspectors watched the sheep transporter after the animals had been loaded at Aberystwyth. Two officers followed it to Scotland. When it stopped at an abattoir at Biggar, Mr Brown said he was ignorant of the regulations. He said he had not let the animals out when he stopped at Sennybridge for the night because he did not want to dirty the pens in the local market.

Mr Brown said he was told by the RSPCA that when they started eating before passing through the gates.

Later, Mr Jenkins said: "Unfortunately it is not an isolated incident and many animals suffer. It is a really ironic that we criticize practices on the Continent, without first of all putting our own house in order."

'Sleuth' change

When Patrick Carstairs leaves the *Michael White and Robert Cooney* production of *Sleuth* at the Ambassadors, London, on 16 September his role will be taken over by Peter Cartwright.

30 fly home from ship after typhoid alert

By Trevor Fishlock

Thirty passengers in the *Livra*, the Soviet cruise ship at the centre of the typhoid alert, flew back to Britain yesterday.

A doctor sent by the ship's charterer, CTC Lines of London, flew to Lisbon early yesterday and addressed the 213 passengers nearing the end of a two-week cruise to Madeira and North Africa.

The doctor told the passengers that analysis in London of samples taken from the crew last weekend had shown no evidence of typhoid. The ship's water supply had also been declared safe.

A representative of CTC Lines told the passengers that the company was prepared to fly home anyone who was still anxious. Thirty people took up the offer and arrived at Gatwick last night. The rest of the ship, which sailed from Lisbon yesterday afternoon.

Meanwhile a fourth person who cruised in the 5,000-ton *Livra* in August has been confirmed in Holland as suffering from typhoid. Of the other

three, two are English and one is a Channel Islander. A person, a woman in Bedford now described as a typhoid victim. Nearly people who sailed on the two cruises in August were examined for typhoid most have been cleared.

During the first of cruises about 150 passengers complained of sickness diarrhoea. During the second about 180 people were ill.

Both CTC Lines and the London Health Authority said the *Livra* is not a likely source of the outbreak.

The ship's master faces criticism by the port health authority when the ship arrives at Tilbury on Saturday. authority said last night it would be charged with being to report sickness on board when the ship docked on Aug 19.

There are now three cases of typhoid in Britain not connected with the *Livra*. It is announced yesterday that boy aged 10, at Airdrie, South Clyde, has the disease.

Lord provost loses Labour whip over luncheon

From Our Correspondent Glasgow

Mr David Hodge, Lord Provost of Glasgow, who has been a member of the Labour Party for almost 50 years, had the Labour whip withdrawn from him in Glasgow District Council yesterday for having given a civic luncheon to Mr Maudsley, the South African Ambassador, earlier this month.

Mr Hodge said later that he was not "worried". He had already indicated that he intended to withdraw from politics at the end of his pre- term.

Mrs Jean McFadden, a Glasgow teacher, and leader of Labour Group, said the decision was taken because Mr Hodge had disregarded group divisions, failed to consult over controversial matters, and given public office and failed to avoid public confrontation the group.

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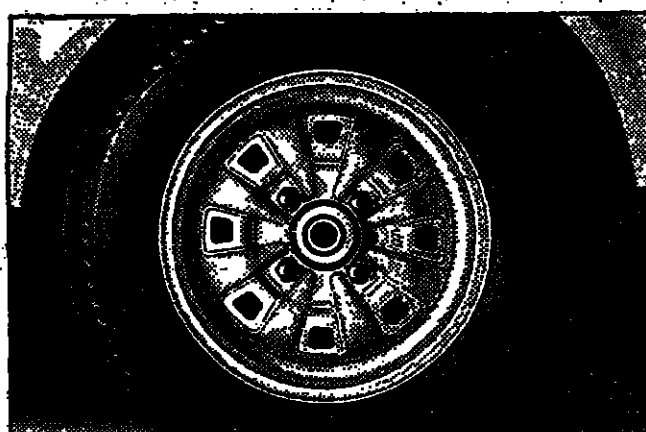
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HERE IT IS:

The 1979 Ford Escort

There are many new standard features
on every modelEven the lowest priced Escort
gets many of these features:

- New distinctive road wheels
- New wider track
- Square headlamps
- New sporty black grille
- Intermittent wipe
- New soft-feel steering wheel
- New stylish seat trims

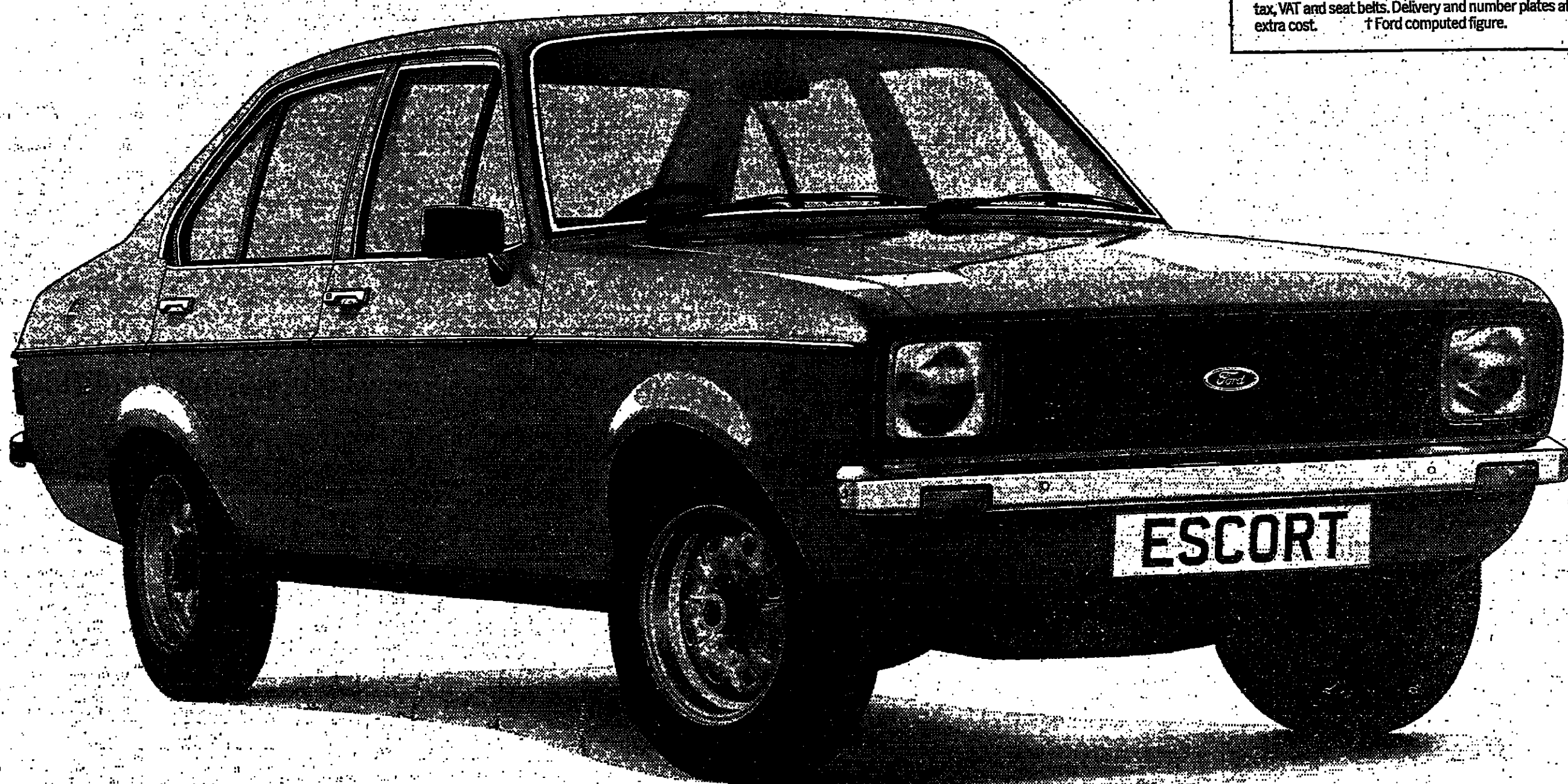
New wider track gives even better
road holding.New sports road wheels add
to the good looks.Ample room in the back for 2 adults
and a child.And every rally-bred Escort
has all these advantages:

- Lively long-lasting engine:
30/50 mph in 11.8 secs (1300 cc)[†]
- Smooth, flexible gear change
- Cruises at motorway speeds
- Safe, precise road holding
- Low running and servicing costs
- 10.3 cu ft of luggage space
- Easy parking:
29.2 ft turning circle

Now at your Ford Dealer

Range and Prices*

Ford Escort Popular.....	from £2,253
Ford Escort Popular plus	from £2,366
Ford Escort L.....	from £2,587
Ford Escort GL.....	from £2,934
Ford Escort Sport.....	from £3,108
Ford Escort Ghia.....	from £3,468
Ford Escort Estate.....	from £2,526

* Maximum prices as at 14th September 1978 including car
tax, VAT and seat belts. Delivery and number plates at
extra cost. [†] Ford computed figure.

The car illustrated is the 1979 Escort L.

FORD ESCORT



HOME NEWS

Oil drivers' claim raises fear for supplies

By Paul Routledge

Labour Editor

Oil company executives fear a repetition of last winter's protest action by tanker drivers which seriously disrupted the supply of oil to petrol to garages and industry.

The threat arises from a pay claim by the Transport and General Workers' Union, understood to be for a 40 per cent increase tied to a demand for a five-hour reduction in the working week to 35 hours. The claim comes on top of a commitment outstanding from the 1978 settlement which would add 8 per cent to the industry's annual pay bill.

The TGWU claim, covering about 10,000 men, has been tabled separately to the oil companies; Esso, Shell, Mobil, Texaco, and BP. The union companies only obtained a deal within the guidelines earlier this year on condition that a 10 per cent increase in basic rates would be consolidated for over time in November.

That pledge has now been called in at 8 per cent of the wage bill and the oil distributors believe the tanker drivers will reimpose their damaging work-to-rule and overtime ban if it is not conceded.

Oil company executives are keenly watching the development of pay bargaining elsewhere in the private sector, conscious that a breach of the 5 per cent guideline might provoke government sanctions.

About two fifths of the oil companies' contracts are with the Government.

The only obvious avenue of a pay conflict, productivity bargaining as permitted under the White Paper on counter-inflation policy, has been rejected in advance by the tanker drivers' union representatives though the companies are expected to make another attempt to change their minds.

The tanker drivers, who earn an average of £110 a week because of long overtime, imposed protest action in January and February in pursuit of their last pay claim.

National Front not to get increase in broadcasting time at elections

By Robert Parker

The National Front is not to be given increased television and radio time for party broadcasts in the next general election campaign. It had hoped for more air time as a result of its plans to put up more than 250 candidates.

Instead, the Front's allocation of broadcasting time will be strictly limited to one five-minute slot on all television channels, and one five-minute slot on national radio, the same as in the two 1974 elections, when the Front fielded 54 and 90 candidates.

That has been decided by the Committee on Party Political Broadcasting, the body with responsibility for deciding what time each party gets of the time allocated by the broadcasting authorities for political broadcasts.

The committee is made up of the most senior representatives of the Labour Party, the Conservative Party, the Liberals, the Scottish National Party, Plaid Cymru, the BBC and the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

It is emphasized that the decision to limit National Front broadcasts to five minutes results simply from applying the established practice and convention of the committee.

Once the two broadcasting authorities have agreed between themselves what time they are making available, the committee meets to work out what share each party will get.

That share is worked out by applying to the three main parties a formula that allows one 10-minute slot for every two million votes that a particular party received in the previous election. On the basis of the results of the last election in October, 1974, it means that Labour, with 11,468,136 votes, will get five 10-minute slots; the Conservatives, with 10,464,675 votes, the same; and the Liberals, with 5,386,800, three 10-minute slots.

The formula is applied in the same way to the SNP and Plaid Cymru, except that it is worked out on a percentage basis. The BBC is considering changing that after the election and putting the national lists on the same footing as the main parties. The way it operates at present, however, means that the SNP will be given three broadcasts, and Plaid Cymru will get one broadcast.

The time given to other parties, which may have emerged during elections, is governed by a convention that allows one five-minute broadcast.

cast on radio and television where there are 50 or more candidates on nomination day. It is into that category that the National Front falls, because it got only 113,000 votes in the last election and because it has no member in Parliament.

The system, which applies to election broadcasts, and others such as party political broadcasts, and so on, was described by the Annan report on broadcasting last year as reasonable.

Mr Martin Webster, a leading member of the National Front, said yesterday that the committee was trying to frustrate his party's legitimate electoral rights. He complained that he could not obtain the rule book, and that even if the National Front qualified on existing grounds, the committee would and would other to stop it increasing its broadcasts.

He said the Front intended to make a public issue out of broadcasting time when an election was announced. He said it was demanding two five-minute broadcasts, or on 10-minute one, at least. He thought that was justified by the history of the Front's active and serious participation in local and national elections and by-elections.

Adverse drug reactions discovered

By John Roper

Health Services Correspondent

Two chemists have discovered in a survey of 1,000 patients in a north-west London suburb that 18 per cent suffered adverse drug reactions.

Two chemists have discovered in a survey of 1,000 patients in a north-west London suburb that 18 per cent suffered adverse drug reactions. The reactions were described as "adverse" because they were likely to cause a dangerous alteration in the effect of drugs already being taken, and eight were prescribed a new drug likely to be significantly inactivated by concurrent therapy.

The chemists' conclusion, presented to a research session of the British Pharmaceutical Society conference, at Warwick yesterday, was that the results confirmed growing international evidence of an increase in adverse drug reactions and drug poisonings. The investigation had shown that as chemists they were knowledgeable able to intervene to protect patients in cases of prescription error.

The authors, Mr J. Shulman and his daughter, Miss S. Shulman, say that a few doctors refused to alter prescriptions when evidence of potentially serious drug interaction was incontrovertible. "They prefer to put the patient at risk rather than accept, as most do, that our intervention is purely professional and in the interest of the patients."

That attitude should be the subject of urgent discussion between the professions. Perhaps the introduction of a

national monitoring system with all chemists could result in savings from a reduction in hospital admissions arising from medical treatment.

Government figures for 1973, the paper says, showed that 93,000 patients were admitted to hospital suffering from adverse effects of medicinal agents.

The survey showed that four patients were using more than one doctor, each unknown to the other. Four other patients were receiving potent drugs, such as oral hypoglycaemics, from hospitals previously unknown to them as dispensing pharmacists.

Thirty-two per cent of patients were taking three or more medicines concurrently.

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New call for spot fines on bus cheats

By Michael Bailey

Transport Correspondent

Britain's bus operators are to make a fresh appeal to Parliament for on-the-spot fines for fare-dodgers, who are costing an estimated £20m a year in lost revenue.

A similar approach last year was rejected by MPs on the ground that innocent passengers who were confused or unaware of the proper fare might be unfairly penalized.

Mr Ralph Bennett, chairman of London Transport and president of the Confederation of British Road Passenger Trans-

port, said yesterday: "People who pay less than they should are being subsidized by those who pay the correct fare. The £20m has to be made good by honest passengers or by the taxpayer."

At the confederation's annual conference, at Harrogate, Mr Bennett said the proposal to impose fines up to five times the unpaid fare had provoked strong reactions in a few newspapers. But there were proposals for passengers and a scheme had been running successfully in Cardiff for some time. The industry still believed

that on-the-spot fines were in the public interest.

Assaults on bus crews are also causing concern, and the Home Secretary is considering making them a criminal as well as a civil offence. Mr Bennett disclosed that in 1977 more than two thousand assaults on bus crews were reported, an average of more than five a day, and there was no evidence that the trouble is easing.

Vandalism and malicious damage to buses were also a serious matter. In 1977, in urban areas, Mr Bennett said, repairs cost thousands of pounds a year.

Priest urges new consideration of child sex laws

A plea for a new consideration of the laws concerning sexual acts against children, especially where the child is a willing partner, was made by a Roman Catholic priest yesterday.

Speaking in London on the first day of the second international congress on child abuse and neglect, Father Michael Ingram, a Dominican from Leicester, appealed for a distinction to be drawn between cases where the child was a victim and cases where the child was a willing partner in a sexual act.

He said: "In many cases more damage is done through the hysteria and the attacks on the child from parents after the act than the act itself."

"Often the illicit act takes place within the context of a loving relationship between the child and adult and often the child is a willing partner."

"The rupture of the relationship and sense by the child that he has betrayed a loving adult are both facts of which we need to take cognizance when dealing with cases of assault."

Father Ingram added: "Sexual acts between adults and children should be prevented if possible, but if they do take place and the child is a willing partner then the child should be left to decide whether he or she wishes to testify against the adult or not."

"Of course, if it is in the interest of society as a whole the case against adults should be proceeded with."

Present electoral roll might 'sway Scotland referendum'

From Ronald Faux

Edinburgh

A plea for fair play in the Scottish referendum came yesterday from the Yes For Scotland Campaign, an all-party pressure group led by Lord Kilbrandon, chairman of the Royal Commission on the Constitution.

At the break-out session in Edinburgh the campaign said it was deeply concerned that anyone on the present electoral roll who had died or moved house would count as a No vote.

Mr James Sillars, MP for Argyll and South, and chairman of the break-out Scottish Labour Party, said that unless allowances were made the 40 per cent hurdle the Yes campaigners had to overcome might amount effectively to a 47 per cent hurdle before the Scotland Bill was passed. "Depending on

the accuracy of the register, it might be even higher than that," he said.

Even so the campaign, which has no equivalent among the anti-independence lobby, is pressing for the referendum vote to be taken this year, although the new electoral roll next spring would give it an arguably better chance of winning.

The campaign is to ask the Government for the highest priority to be given to holding the referendum without delay, so that the assembly could be set up next autumn. Mr Sillars said the break-out Scottish Labour Party, said that unless allowances were made the 40 per cent hurdle the Yes campaigners had to overcome might amount effectively to a 47 per cent hurdle before the Scotland Bill was passed. "Depending on

Man jailed for sub-postmaster's murder

George Hunnings, a builder, aged 35, of Hertford Road, Epsom, Surrey, was jailed for life yesterday for the murder of a sub-postmaster who died after a pillowcase was stuffed down his throat.

Earlier a policeman told St Albans Crown Court, Hertfordshire, that the pillowcase had been used as a gag. Removing it "was like pulling silk out of a conjuror's hat," he said.

Robert Bamford, a 31-year-old, of Trapsyde Road, Ware, was acquitted of the murder of the sub-

postmaster, Mr George Fairbridge, aged 62, of New Barnet, who died when Mr Hunnings broke into his sub-postoffice last July, and stole more than £7,000 in cash and valuables.

Mr Hunnings had denied the murder but pleaded guilty to robbing another sub-postoffice run by Mr Barry Berger at Waltham Abbey, Essex, in October 1976. Mr Berger was wrongly jailed for the £15,000 raid. He spent two weeks in prison but his conviction was quashed on appeal.

For that robbery Mr Hunnings was jailed for 10 years, to run concurrently with the life sentence. He was given another three-year sentence for possessing a sawn-off shotgun.

Mr Bamford admitted being involved in the Waltham Abbey raid and was jailed for eight years. He was acquitted of robbing the New Barnet sub-postoffice.

The court was told that the raids were carried out after the men had received information from a Post Office worker, who was already sentenced.

On the question of human rights, Mr Steel announced: "We may well launch a campaign this autumn to stop the Olympic Games going to Moscow." The party was canvassing opinion in other political human rights, sporting and representative organizations on that issue.

If they went ahead with the campaign it would be in line with the party's long-standing opposition to the 1970 South African cricket tour, and the party would be the only one in Western Europe that had no effective constitutional protection of human rights.

Pointing out that the Liberals were opposing discrimination against homosexuals, he said they would support a bill to be introduced by the Government to allow a double fracture of the jaw, his nose is broken, and he received eye injuries.

MP calls for fencing of moorland roads

Mr Leon Brittan, Conservative MP for Clevedon and Whitby, has called for an urgent scheme to fence moorland roads. Some farmers in North Yorkshire are losing up to 20 per cent of their cattle each year, largely through accidents on unfenced moorland roads.

In a letter to Lord Winstanley, chairman of the Countryside Commission, he said: "The loss of sheep on moorland roads has risen dramatically and is now quite unacceptable."

If the situation continued, the character of the moors would change and some areas would become overgrown with scrub and woodland.

Mr Brittan said the worst affected moorland roads were those between Whitby and Guisborough and Whitby and Pickering.

Tory denial of '10 pc cut in spending' report

While the police were continuing their investigations into the break-in at the Conservative Research Department in London, party general election double-checks that nothing had been taken.

Politically sensitive documents were in the drawers that were forced open but it appeared last night that no files had been removed.

Lorna Thorneycroft, chairman of the party, issued a denial last night that the Conservative Party's general election manifesto, which was locked in a filing cabinet, contained a pledge that a future Conservative government would cut public spending by a tenth. The suggestion had been made in a London evening newspaper.

PC's attackers 'should get long sentences'

Mr Merlyn Rees, the Home Secretary, said yesterday that three men who kicked a policeman unconscious should be put away "for a long, long time."

Commenting on yesterday's press photographs of the battered Police Constable, Brian Merrif, of Coventry, Mr Rees said: "Whatever the circumstances, I think it is bloody awful. Looking at that picture, if it were up to me I would put them away for a long, long time."

PC Merrif, aged 40 with five children, was kicked unconscious by three men on Tuesday.

He had a double fracture of the jaw, his nose is broken, and he received eye injuries.

LIBERAL PARTY ASSEMBLY/SOUTHPORT



Mr Michael Steel, president-elect of the Liberal party, addressing the assembly yesterday. Listening are Mr David St. party leader, Lord Evans of Cloughton, president, and Mr Geoffrey Tordoff, chairman.

Mr Steel calls for tribunal into breaking of Rhodesia sanctions

From George Clark

Political Correspondent

The breaking of Rhodesian oil sanctions by British oil companies under both Labour and Conservative Administrations was "an appalling example of government failure," Mr Michael Steel, Liberal party leader, said yesterday. He called for an inquiry set up under the Tribunals of Inquiry Act, 1971, Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, said yesterday that the Liberal party would be demanding an inquiry into the breaking of Rhodesia sanctions.

That is the most powerful form of inquiry the Government can establish. Presided over by a High Court judge, it would have the power to summon ministers, oil company executives, and to serve subpoenas to account for their actions during the period when it is alleged the oil sanctions orders were breached.

Mr Steel told Dr David Owen, Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, on Monday that he thought such a high-powered inquiry was essential. He said he had written to the Secretary of State on Monday morning Mr Steel told his parliamentary colleagues of the demand he had made, and they fully supported his action.

There might be difficulties about arranging the kind of inquiry Mr Steel is demanding. The report of the inquiry into sanctions-breaking would be a public document, and the inquiry itself would be a public hearing, and not simply the prosecution of certain oil company officials.

If it were a case for maintaining some political organisation outside the two-party system, it would be a case for a new party, Mr Steel said.

It affected both governments and I do not think we shall find a very large number of MPs willing to embark on their leaders' side," Mr Steel added. "But the fact is that we have to have this one out in the open." He gave an account of the inquiry, which would be a public hearing, and not simply the prosecution of certain oil company officials.

Mr Steel, however, takes a broader political view of what he considers to be a grave scandal. He said the breaking of the sanctions is so serious that the possible prosecution of individuals or companies should wait until a full report of inquiry has completed its work, even if it takes several months.

The opportunity for a statement

to the Liberal conference came when Mr Rob Renold, organizing secretary of the Liberal League of Young Liberals, asked for information during the parliamentary question time, when Mr Renold, aged 27, an engineer from Leicester, asked whether the Liberal party would be demanding an inquiry into the breaking of Rhodesia sanctions.

Mr Renold said the party would make such a demand. He continued: "It is an appalling example of government failure that the Liberal party would be demanding an inquiry into the breaking of Rhodesia sanctions."

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Delegates applauded his declaration. It was made clear afterwards that Mr Steel and his colleagues are particularly concerned about the report that Lord Thomson of Monmouth (then Lord Thomson of Monmouth) who was Commonwealth Secretary, sent a letter to his Cabinet colleagues telling them that the sanctions were not being effectively operated, yet nevertheless he apparently took no action himself to stop sanctions being broken.

That is a matter the Liberals think needs to be investigated more fully, and also the inter-connection between British oil companies and their foreign counterparts and their subsidiaries in Africa.

A straightforward prosecution for technical breach of the sanctions orders would not satisfy the public, according to the Liberals. They believe that nothing less than a public inquiry would be sufficient because of the mutual interest within both the Labour and the Conservative parties in not allowing the full facts out into the open.

Mr Harold Wilson, who was Prime Minister at the time that Lord Thomson made his report, has said that he did not know that sanctions were being broken by specifically British-owned companies. He has promised to cooperate in any further inquiry that may be set up. Other ministers, including Mr James Callaghan, who was in the Cabinet at that time, could also be asked to appear if a tribunal of inquiry was established.

Mr Steel seemed particularly annoyed about the way the present government has handled the issue of maintaining sanctions against Rhodesia. He said the government had been "in a bit of a mess" since the imposition of the oil blockade of Beira at a huge cost to the taxpayer, when ministers apparently knew that the action was futile.

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Fair deal urged for small businesses

Reports by Robert Morgan, Labour MP for Gwent, and Gwyn Williams, MP for Parliamentary Staff

The total assistance given by Government to large business was £2,500m a year, the amount given to small

HOME NEWS

1,000m to be spent on new battle tank to replace the Chieftain

Henry Stanhope, Secretary of State for Defence, announced today that the Ministry of Defence is to spend £1,000m on a new battle tank for the Army to replace the existing Chieftain in the late 1980s.

It is known only by its code number, MBT-80, it will be a British 120mm rifled gun, as disclosed in The Sunday Times. It will also be fitted with the latest Chieftain armour, another first development, which was first announced by the Ministry of Defence two years ago.

MBT-80 is the biggest equipment project to be announced by the Ministry of Defence, not only in terms of cost but also in terms of the number of tanks it will replace. The Chieftain will have a conventional tank turret and crew of three.

It is even an artist's impression of the finished product has been released by the Ministry. But it will probably not be unlike the Shinarump, an evolutionary development of the Chieftain which has been in Britain for the Iranian

choice of an engine has been narrowed to two options. The CV-12, a conventional diesel engine under development by Rolls-Royce.

The other is the AGT-1500, an American gas turbine engine which has been built by the United States.

The MBT-80 is a gas turbine engine promises to be a reliable, quieter, lighter and less likely to emit great

clouds of smoke, which has been among the points of criticism levelled at the troubled L-60 engine, whose sorry history has marred the image of the Chieftain.

As turbines, however, consume much more fuel and are more expensive, the Army is giving its decision for a year.

It is known that the MBT-80 will be built by the British and the United States. The Ministry is still trying to make the components of MBT-80 interoperable with those of allied tanks where possible.

MBT-80 will now enter its £60m Project Definition stage at the Military Vehicles and Engineering Establishment in Surrey. The first prototypes should be ready in the early 1980s.

The hull will be built by the Royal Ordnance Factory (ROF) at Leeds, the gun at the ROF at Nottingham and the turret at the ROF at Warrington.

At one time Britain and West Germany planned to build their next main battle tank together.

A decision to build an all-British tank instead was taken after consideration of an off-the-shelf purchase from West Germany or the United States. But the Ministry is still trying to make the components of MBT-80 interoperable with those of allied tanks where possible.

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WEST EUROPE

Spain seeks employers' views about economy

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, Sept 13

Senor Fernando Abril Martorell, Deputy Prime Minister and the "super-minister" for economics, has summoned leaders of employers and unions to a meeting here next week to lay the ground work for a new economic pact setting out economic guidelines for the next 12 months.

The first meeting, which the minister described last night as "a day of reflection" will be next Wednesday and will continue into Friday. In contrast to last year's multi-party pact, management representatives are to be consulted directly.

Senor Abril Martorell said he was satisfied with the results obtained under the pact which was negotiated—although he did not mention it—by his predecessor, Professor Enrique Fuentes Quintana with considerable assistance from Senor Francisco Fernandez Ordóñez, the Finance Minister.

The call for the "day of reflection" came only hours after representatives of several management associations expressed doubts about the guarantees of a free economy as defined in the proposed constitution now being debated in the Senate.

Most of the businessmen's representatives suggested that the new pact should cover a period of at least three years, rather than just one, in order to offer the climate of political and economic stability necessary to stimulate recovery.

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The Pope praying at the Vatican grottoes tomb of his predecessor.

Italian plot never existed

Rome, Sept 13.—A plot to kidnap the President of Italy, disband parliament and set up concentration camps never existed, Judge Francesco Amato ruled yesterday.

Randolfo Pacciardi, a former Defence Minister, Edgardo Sogno, a wartime resistance hero, and nine others were cleared of plotting in 1974 to kidnap President Giovanni Leone, force him to disband parliament and set up a govern-

ment of military men and technocrats under Signor Pacciardi. They were also accused of plotting to establish concentration camps and a special tribunal, suspend the legal immunity of parliament members and outlaw extremist groups of the left and right.

Signor Sogno and his associate, Luigi Cavallo, were imprisoned for some time at the beginning of the investigation but were later released.—UPI.

Pope aloft by public demand

Rome, Sept 13.—The Pope, who decided when he took office earlier this month to drop the ritual of being carried in a chair by 12 men to public audiences, has changed his mind and was carried to today's audience.

Vatican officials said today they had received many requests from the public for the return of the chair.—Reuters.

SPD programme for European elections

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, Sept 13

The Social Democratic Party (SPD) today demanded that the European Parliament be given powers to legislate independently and to control Community policies made in Brussels.

More rights both for Parliament and for the individual European citizen were central points of the party's programme for next year's European direct elections which it presented to the press today. The West German Social Democrats thus became, as far as can be ascertained here, the first party officially to present such a programme.

Herr Willy Brandt, the party chairman, said the European Parliament would at first have to be content with its present limited powers, but that they must be extended. The long-term aim should be "divided responsibility" between the European Council and the Parliament in Luxembourg.

Another long-term aim, he suggested, might be to move the Parliament to Brussels. He said what he had once termed a travelling circus to Community meetings in Brussels, Luxembourg and Strasbourg was "a bit much". He added "If one could begin anew, everyone would be for keeping the Parliament and Government together in the same place."

The Social Democrats' programme shared the general goals and ideals which the 11 Community Social Democratic parties expressed in a joint declaration last June, but went much further and was more specific.

On European institutions it said: "Europe is still far too much an affair for governments and bureaucrats. The decisions of the European Community are not nearly transparent enough."

"Although we are all affected by it there is no effective parliamentary control. Nor do the citizens have any chance to participate. We want to change this."

A stronger European parliament was the prerequisite for a democratic Europe, the document continued. It must be given the right to control the policy of the commissions and the execution of community laws: to amend individual clauses in the Budget; to legislate and initiate legislation; to appoint members of the Commission on recommendation of the Council and where necessary to express lack of confidence in them.

Its position vis-à-vis the Council should be strengthened and the Council should return to the principle of majority decision-making, as foreseen in the Treaty.

The Social Democrats also proposed a "European charter of civil rights" which would eliminate any legal or political inequality between European citizens and give the individual the right to sue the Community before the European Court of Justice if he felt it was infringing on his rights.

They called for freedom for Europeans to move, reside and work in any country of the Community, and for unified legislation on consumer protection and data security.

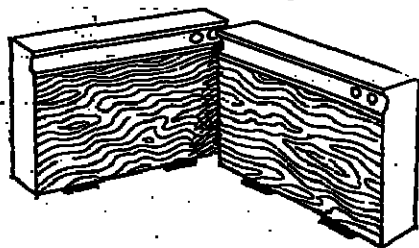
ECONOMY 7

Electricity's new low-price off-peak tariff: how it works, and how it can save you money.

Economy Seven is a completely new off-peak tariff for electric storage heating and water heating.

It gives you seven hours of night off-peak electricity at just over a penny a unit. That's a lower rate than any other domestic tariff.

So if you already have electric storage heating and/or water heating, on a tariff that gives you off-peak electricity at night only, without a daytime boost, it could pay you to switch to Economy Seven right away.



If you have a daytime boost then your tariff has already been kept as low as possible by passing on cost savings in advance of the new tariff, but your Electricity Board will be pleased to advise on how you too might get benefit from Economy Seven.

And if you're planning to start electric central heating, then Economy Seven will give you your off-peak units at the lowest possible rate.

And that's only the start of Economy Seven's economies.

During off-peak hours, Economy Seven means lower running costs for everything electric in your home, for example your fridge and freezer which continue to operate during the night.

Economy Seven marks an important new step towards more stable prices for electricity.

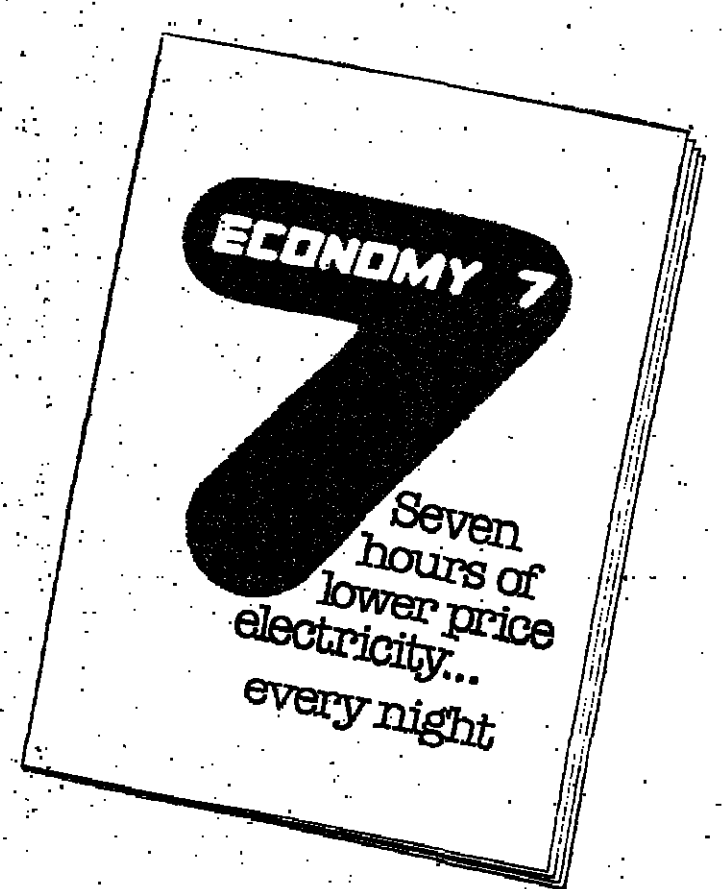
It's the result of improved efficiency in the operation of Britain's big modern power stations, and of the steadily increasing development of nuclear power.



Full information is now available. Ask for details at your Electricity Board shop.

They'll explain how an Economy Seven plan could suit your special needs.

A plan that offers you the cheapest off-peak electricity of all.



Get this leaflet from your Electricity Board Shop.

You're better off all round when you
CHOOSE ELECTRIC

The Electricity Council, England and Wales.

Call for all young people to serve community

Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

Every young person should at least one year's service to the community between leaving school and getting a job or going on to further education.

The view was expressed yesterday by Mr Michael Meacher, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Trade, and Mr Alan Hurst, Conservative spokesman on youth affairs.

They were speaking at a one-day conference in London on community service organized by a consortium of youth organizations.

Mr Meacher, who emphasized that he was speaking in a personal capacity, has set out proposals for a universal service scheme for school-leavers in a new book, *Volunteering with a human face*, which is to be published by Heinemann and Unwin.

He argued that such a scheme would be a trick to get rid of the embarrassingly high unemployment rate, Mr Meacher said. The number of employed school-leavers had fallen from 25,000 in August, 1977 to 243,000 in July this year.

That was indeed appalling, even if there was full employment he would still support the idea of young people's service at least a year's service to the community.

It would give them an opportunity to get experience of different kinds of work and to give a range of new basic skills, particularly in community

cating with people. And it would benefit the community. He did not think that the scheme should be compulsory. He believed that most young people would be willing to take part. A survey of 3,000 young people carried out by the Royal Society last year showed that two thirds of young people would be prepared to undertake community service even if they were given only an allowance equal to unemployment benefit; that was a much higher proportion than those who could not find jobs. Mr Meacher pointed out.

The cost of a nationwide community service scheme for all school-leavers would be substantial, he argued. The Manpower Services Commission estimated that it would cost £14m a year to provide 15,000 jobs in community service for young people on a grant of £18 a week, that is about £1 for every 1,000 jobs. That would mean £700m a year for the 700,000 leavers in England and Wales if they were paid £18 a week and it would cost much less if paid at unemployment benefit rates of £14.70.

Mr Meacher agreed that a much greater difficulty initially would be finding enough suitable community service jobs to go round. He believed strongly that the central government should play no more than a pump-priming and coordinating role and should leave the voluntary agencies to organize any local schemes.

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Mrs Thatcher's sympathy for work-to-rule

Margaret Thatcher, Prime Minister, has expressed sympathy with about 1,500 white-collar workers who have introduced an overtime ban and a work-to-rule in support of an award claim. She was met about 400 of the workers after a two-hour tour of the plant.

Mrs Thatcher said the union demonstrated a weakness in the Government's pay policy. The staff felt "a deep bitterness" and this was not a healthy situation. A pay policy which makes provision for "formalities and differentials" is going to create trouble in the industry.

The workers are claiming an advance of 5p an hour for the time they describe as the "biological strain" and social session associated with a Windscale employee. A far award was made last year to industrial workers at plant.

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Lawyer tells workers: Do not sue, organize

Do not sue, organize. Mr Jeremy McMullen, a barrister, advises in his handbook on employment law, published yesterday.

Mr McMullen, who wrote *Rights at Work*, and who is an official of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, says the handbook shows workers how to use the law.

Workers and their families had always distrusted the law, and rightly so, his book says.

WEST EUROPE

French President urges EEC to pick three 'wise men' to study problems facing Community of 12

From Our Own Correspondent Paris, Sept. 13

President Giscard d'Estaing is proposing that the European Community create a committee of three independent "wise men" to study the problems that will confront an enlarged Community.

In a letter to the heads of states of the member countries, made public in Paris today, the French President pointed out that the framework originally meant for a Community of six countries needed serious rethinking in the light of the fact that it may soon cover 12 countries. An effort had to be made to adapt the old terms, if efficiency and cohesion were to be maintained after Greece, Spain and Portugal eventually entered the Community.

"The coming to terms of important decisions", the President wrote in the letter, "requires rethinking the Community as a whole, based on the experience of the past 20 years and in view of the future as

we wish it for the construction of Europe.

"This is why I propose to entrust to three wise men the task of exploring the possibilities and problems concerning enlargement of the Community from the point of view of institutions, mechanisms and procedures."

In addition to being independent, the three should have personal experience with the workings of European institutions and the capable of taking a fresh view of problems. M. Giscard d'Estaing suggested.

EEC institutions had already run into difficulties when Britain, Denmark and Ireland joined in 1973. The first enlargement resulted in a "high number of Commission members and a slowing down of some procedures", he said. He suggested that his proposal for the three-man group be discussed by the nine member states of the Community in Brussels in December.

M. Giscard d'Estaing also mentioned that the three might

examine the likely effects of direct elections to the European Parliament due to take place next year, and a European monetary system—two projects close to his heart.

Along with problems over the European airbus, these will be the main subjects of discussion between the French President and Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, when they meet tomorrow and Friday in Aachen for the thirty-second Franco-German summit.

Yesterday, M. Giscard d'Estaing summoned M. Joel Le Theule, the Minister of Transport, and General Jacques Mitterrand, president of Aerospatiale, the main French aircraft maker, to the Elysee Palace to analyze with them the airbus problem. The President hopes to muster enough arguments to persuade Herr Schmidt to accept the French view that Britain, which has been negotiating to enter the Airbus project, should not be allowed to do so unless British Airways orders the airliner.

OVERSEAS

Lee Oswald was keen Kennedy fan, widow says

From David Cross Washington, Sept. 13

Mrs. Marina Oswald Porter, the Soviet-born widow of the alleged assassin of President Kennedy, today recalled how her husband gradually changed from the "polite, neatly dressed and very courteous" young man she married to someone with whom she felt "very uncomfortable."

Mrs. Porter, who married Lee Harvey Oswald in Minsk in 1961 six weeks or so after she met him, was testifying in public and under oath for the first time about their short married life.

She was surrounded by six federal marshals when she entered a congressional hearing room accompanied by counsel to give evidence before a committee of the House of Representatives investigating the shooting of President Kennedy in Dallas on November 22, 1963.

Describing her life in Minsk, where her husband was working as a machinist in an electrical plant, Mrs. Porter recalled his warm regard for President Kennedy. "He always spoke very complimentary of Kennedy... He was young and attractive. The President of the United States was," she said.

Her husband had also admired Dr. Fidel Castro, she testified. In Minsk he had been friendly with Cuban students at the university. However, she had nothing unusual about his behaviour while in the Soviet Union, she said.

It was only after they returned to the United States in the summer of 1963 to live in the Dallas-Fort Worth area that he became gloomy. He arrived in the United States in good spirits, but seemed to become disillusioned when he failed to find a satisfying job, she said.

He had a rifle which he took out regularly to clean, she recalled. On occasion he went out with the weapon concealed under his raincoat to practise firing.

One day in April, 1963, her husband returned home "very pale and out of breath" late at night and told her he had just tried to shoot General Edwin Walker, a controversial anti-communist crusader who had resigned from the United



Lee Oswald's widow, Marina, is sworn in before the House Committee investigating the assassination of President Kennedy.

States Army in 1961. He explained he had tried to kill General Walker because he was a "fascist."

She was very angry and made him promise never to use the rifle again for such a purpose. By this time her husband's behaviour had worsened and she was frequent arguments. He was becoming withdrawn and wanted her not to associate with their erstwhile friends.

Not long after the Walker incident, she saw her husband about to leave home with a pistol. He explained that Mr

Mr Nkomo urged to accept Smith offer

From Lawrence Pinsky Lusaka, Sept. 13

Mr. Joshua Nkomo, the Rhodesian guerrilla leader, is under intense pressure from key African states to put aside his fears of a trap and accept Mr. Ian Smith's offer of power.

President Kaunda of Zambia, Mr. Nkomo's political guru, argues that the Rhodesian Prime Minister's offer is the best opportunity the nationalist leader is likely to see for some time.

Dr. Kaunda, supported by Nigeria and Angola, believes Mr. Smith is sincere, but Mr. Nkomo is not convinced. He fears Mr. Smith is trying to lure him back to Salisbury in order to discredit him, as he has already done to the three signatories to the internal settlement, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Rev. Ndeabani Sibhile and Chief Jeremiah Chirau.

Mr. Smith's original offer, which was made at his secret meeting here with Mr. Nkomo on August 10, did not mention Mr. Robert Mugabe, joint leader with Mr. Nkomo of the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance.

Mr. Mugabe, president of the Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu) while Mr. Nkomo at least until last week's shooting down of a Rhodesian airliner was viewed as a pragmatic leader, acceptable to the majority.

Mr. Nkomo, who heads the Zimbabwe African People's Union (Zapu) wing of the alliance, insists he will not return to Salisbury without Mr. Mugabe. He is believed to fear that if Mr. Smith did manage to turn the diplomatic tables on

him, Mr. Mugabe would be a ing outside Rhodesia to pick the pieces.

If, however, Mr. Mugabe at his side, Mr. Nkomo could wait until the Patriotic Front was securely in power and seize power for himself. His wing's superior forces. Zanu officials have long expected such a plan by Mr. Nkomo, and have reacted with surprise that the Front is a deal with Mr. Smith.

The differences developed into an open battle between Zanu and Zapu, upper echelons within the groups of "front line" African states.

Zanu's statement yesterday that the Patriotic Front still prepared to attend an party conference is a move to outflank Mr. Nkomo putting pressure on the West to ensure that discussions could under the Anglo-American framework.

Although Mr. Nkomo and white Rhodesians by claim his forces shot down the liner, observers here believe he will find a way out of diplomatic dilemma. He writes, despite the rhetoric of his speech on day, Mr. Smith has clearly room for continued talks with the Zapu leader.

Castro flight. Mr. Nkomo left Zambia, and is reported to be flying to meet President Castro to Cuba in Addis Ababa.

Meanwhile, Mr. Mugabe has been in Harare for the United States of working split it.—Reuters.

Lisbon Cabinet's fate to be decided today

From Our Correspondent Lisbon, Sept. 13

The fate of Portugal's new Government will be decided by Parliament, which meets today. The programme presented by Senhor Nobre de Costa, the Prime Minister, has been attacked by all parties.

If it is not approved by the assembly after five days, the President Ramalho Eanes must find another solution to the Government crisis which began with his dismissal of Dr. Mario Soares, the Socialist Prime Minister, last month.

In view of the intense parliamentary criticism of President Eanes's choice of a non-political man to form a Cabinet of non-party technicians, it is possible that the President, if he is forced to find another Premier, might call upon another Socialist to fill the post. The leader of the second

largest parliamentary party, Dr. Costa, the Social Democrats will not participate in government before a new general election.

As the debate proceeds there is a growing belief that the necessary number of votes to reject the Government's proposals may be found easily. In addition, there are rumours of a rapprochement between the Socialists and the Christian Democrats.

Three motions rejecting the da Costa programme have been tabled in Parliament. They came from the Socialist Party, the Christian Democrats and the Communists. If either the Socialists and Christian Democrats were to vote for each other, they could muster more than the necessary 132 votes to overthrow the Government. The vote is expected tomorrow.

Swiss to join in fusion research

From Michael Hornsby Brussels, Sept. 13

An agreement between Switzerland and the EEC to co-operate on nuclear fusion energy research is to be formally signed in Brussels tomorrow.

The Swiss will participate in the financing of research programmes, including the joint European Torus (JET) project, the giant tokamak being built at Culham in Oxfordshire, to simulate the conditions required for thermonuclear fusion.

A team of 320 European scientists to work on the JET is being assembled at Culham under the project's director, Dr. Hans-Otto Wuester of West Germany.

Construction is expected to cost about £120m at 1977 prices and take about five years. A similar amount will be committed to the subsequent operational phase of five to seven years.

If the results are successful, commercial fusion reactors could eventually be developed to generate electricity. They would run on virtually inexhaustible supplies of fuel and create much less radioactive waste than present nuclear fission plants.

Iran journalist claims plot for uprising found

From Tony Alloway Tehran, Sept. 13

A leading Iranian journalist today alleged that it was the discovery of a plan by "subversives" to storm Parliament and "drench Tehran in blood" that led the authorities to impose martial law at the weekend.

Amir Taheri, who is close to official circles, writing in the English language *Kayhan International* said the Government had found conclusive proof that plans to "drench Tehran in blood" had been prepared as part of a well-organized plan of rebellion.

The plan, he said, was set to coincide with the presentation by Mr. Jafar Sharif-Emami, the Prime Minister, of his new Cabinet to the Majlis (Lower House) last Sunday.

They apparently included the occupation of the Majlis building.

Four people were reported shot dead in the capital last night during curfew hours. Two were soldiers killed while on

Most state governors renominated

From Patrick Brogan Washington, Sept. 13

Most of the American politicians who put themselves up for renomination in the party primaries yesterday came through safely. Governor Hugh Carey of New York and Governor Ella Grasso of Connecticut both defeated challenges from their lieutenant-governors and Congressmen now renominated.

Most other state governors, or at least were ahead in the vote count. One exception, in Maryland, where Mr. Blair Lee, the acting governor, was defeated by a lawyer from Baltimore.

In Washington Mr. Marion Barry appears to have defeated Mr. Walter Washington, the Mayor, in the fight for the Democratic nomination.

In Michigan, it appears that Mr. Donald Francis, running for the Democratic nomination for the late Hubert Humphrey's Senate seat, was defeated by a right-wing Democrat, Mr. Robert Short.

In the other Senate race in Michigan, Senator Wendell Anderson won re-nomination despite the hostility caused by the fact that as governor he appointed himself senator to succeed Mr. Walter Mondale.

In Florida, former Senator Edward Gurney won the Republican nomination to a seat in the House of Representatives which he had held before going to the Senate. He was President Nixon's most loyal defendant on the Senate Watergate committee.

In New York Mr. Fred Richmond, a Democrat, Congressmen, won renomination for his seat, despite the scandal caused when he was arrested in Washington and charged with soliciting a black woman.

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PARLIAMENT, September 13, 1978

Inquiry into sanctions allegations sought

European Parliament Luxembourg

Mr. John Prescott (Kingston-Upon-Hull, Eng. Lab.) asked for an urgent European inquiry into the allegations that EEC oil companies and others had conspired to restrict supplies of oil to Rhodesia in contempt of national laws, governments and parliaments, including the European Parliament itself and also the United Nations.

During questions to the Council of Ministers about Rhodesia, Mr. Prescott asked the German Minister of State: Can he request an urgent joint European inquiry into a European conspiracy?

Mr. Von Dohnanyi replied: "The governments of the nine regard the embargo against Rhodesia, the sanctions, as the crucial component in the effort to get a peaceful settlement and transition to majority rule."

Mr. John Böhmer (Sheffield, Ham. C.) will be considering why there was support two or three months ago for the plight of the European Community's foreign ministers now stand idly by when Europeans in Rhodesia are shot out of the skies and murdered on their farms and in their homes.

Mr. Von Dohnanyi—Governments of the nine have made every attempt to contribute to a peaceful settlement and transition to majority rule.

There has been a sea change. It is time for Europe to take a greater responsibility in the world and it is better for western Europe than merely complain and recriminate at moments of dollar weakness.

The European leaders at Bremen had shown a political will for Europe stronger and more active than they had before, when he had endeavoured to refocus attention in his Florence lecture nearly a year ago on the monetary route forward for Europe.

In another statement on the summit, the West German Foreign Minister and president of the Council of Ministers, said that monetary union, which, until recently seemed a mere pipe-dream, could now take on fresh impetus and emerge as a feasible goal for the coming years.

The coordinated approach at Bremen in all areas of economic policy should help strengthen the confidence of investors and consumers in the longer term growth

Mr Jenkins foresees chance of a new EEC breakthrough

The issues discussed at the Bremen and Bonn summits were basic to shaping the European Community in the major breakthrough in the history of the Community. Those in positions of responsibility failed to seize the opportunity presented a crucial chance could be lost for many years to come. Mr. Jenkins, president of the European Commission, said during a debate in which he reported on the outcome of the summit.

The next 12 months (he said) can provide for the Community an opportunity for advance comparison to the major breakthrough in the history of the Community. At the Bonn economic summit there was less of a "go it alone" mentality and more of a recognition of the overwhelming need for a cooperative approach.

There were sometimes sharp differences of view but these were within the framework of an impulse for common and interdependent action.

The Council in Bremen provided for the first time, after a long and sometimes deadening period of hesitancy and caution, a firm and fresh impulse to the further integration of the Community. He hoped that at Bremen they had outlined the foundation of a European monetary system which could be made a reality and be lasting and effective. They should be able to build on the framework of a monetary system which had several important characteristics.

First, it was not a petty, penny-pinching system, but one which suggested as available for the scheme would be somewhat greater than those of the IMF. Secondly, it combined the need for concerted discipline with a realistic degree of flexibility.

Thirdly, it recognized that monetary discipline was not enough but must be buttressed by concurrent studies to give greater help to the weaker Community members. Fourthly, the proposed system was sensible in its approach to the dollar.

It is the said in no way and dollar but quite the reverse. But it recognizes that the dollar cannot and should not run the whole world monetary system as it did and was willing to do in the days of Bretton Woods.

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Korchnoi comes back into match with skilful win

From Harry Golombek Chess Correspondent Baguio, Sept. 13

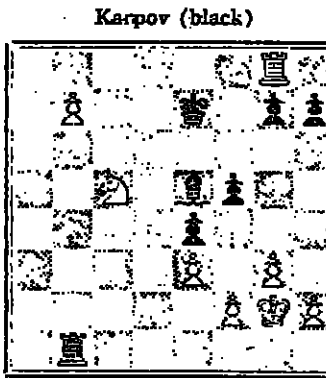
At last Korchnoi has won another game and the match is very much alive.

Overnight analysis had shown that the win for Korchnoi was much more difficult than it had seemed at the adjournment. He had sealed 43.F-B4, as everybody expected.

Strangely enough only four moves after the resumption, Korchnoi made a weak move 44.F-P4 which, by placing two pawns on the same rank, allowed Korchnoi the possibility of eventually winning another pawn.

His correct line was 45... B-Q3 which still would have had winning chances, but his positive win had been analysed out.

As it was, the world champion got into time trouble almost for the first time in the match. At one moment he had to make four moves in three minutes. During this phase, with Korchnoi playing beautiful chess, Karpov's position deteriorated rapidly and a neat knight



Korchnoi (white) Position after 42 moves.

sacrifice by the challenger sealed his fate.

The chief arbiter stood by with a queen in his hand, ready to give it to Korchnoi if he questioned a pawn. The challenger then asked him to have four different pieces handy in case he wished to promote the pawn into a knight, bishop or rook instead of a queen. At this piece of audacity the world champion decided to resign.

Transvaal reluctant to lift race ban

From Gerald Shaw Cape Town, Sept. 13

The Transvaal congress of the ruling National Party, which ended in Pretoria today, reflected a strong groundswell of opinion against the sharing of public facilities between the races.

After heated debate, the congress resolved that segregation of the races should remain paramount, with shared facilities the exception. The debate has left confusion about the precise aims of the Government's policy.

Members of Parliament clashed on the extent to which they were prepared to share theatres, parks and sports fields with blacks. The mood of the congress was against opening more white facilities than was absolutely necessary.

Delegates cheered loudly when Mr. S. J. M. Stoen, the Minister of Community Development, said the city of Pretoria was acting within its rights by exercising local option and excluding blacks from its new Bryendebach Theatre.

When three members of the Verligte (enlightened) wing of the party said the congress should affirm with acclamation

Court sees man murdered

Port Moresby, Sept. 13—

Papua New Guinea police were today investigating the case of a man who was hacked to death during a court case, in the presence of the country's chief justice.

The murder took place on Monday when the court was making an on-the-spot inspection in a village where the man was alleged to have been killed by a dangerous driver.

Sir William Prentice, the Chief Justice, and the court

party were viewing the ruins of about 50 villages, so armed with bush-knives and machetes, appeared to attack the unarmed police men who had gathered.

Sir William took help from the villagers then turned on accused man, Morrie Mode, aged 28. The chief justice tried to staunch the man's blood by his handkerchief, but Mode died in an air flying him to Port Moresby treatment.—Reuters.

Scottish fear of becoming 'nuclear dustbin'

There was concern in Scotland about the possibility of it being used as a nuclear dustbin for any EEC country which understandably wanted to continue with a nuclear programme, Mrs. Winifred Ewing (Moray and Nairn, Scot. Nat.) said during questions to the Council of Ministers.

She said that a European Commission report had highlighted 13 suitable sites for radioactive waste disposal, and that they all happened to be in Scotland.

Mr. Klaus von Dohnanyi, German Minister of State and President-in-office of the Council, said the Council would bear in mind this point in making its decisions but the Community must not allow to represent merely the interests of individual nations or regions within those nations.

(Obviously she continued) There may be fears such as Mrs. Ewing expresses but the scale of the community itself allows for a greater degree of efficiency in some economic fields.

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NOTICE OF EXTENSION

SAZAN ALAM

SPORT

Golf

Don't lose temper if and when you find course

By Peter Ryde
Golf Correspondent

The tournament players championship starts at the Foshills course, Chertsey, today with all Europe's big names except those of the Spaniards. No one should begrudge Severiano Ballesteros an occasional rest in a season that is now all the year round, least of all the Spaniards who have to compete against him.

A place in the Colgate world matchplay championship next month goes to the winner of this tournament, but Ballesteros' place in that event is already secure. Nor is anyone at all likely to catch him at the top of the order of merit with its coveted advantage of being entitled to receive appearance money throughout every year.

The 6,890 yard Chertsey course already has a reputation for being difficult almost to the point of being impossible. The conditions this year suggest that things will be no easier. The ground certainly appears dangerous, but a good deal of watering has been done in the landing areas and on the approach to the 54th hole. Control will be called for—control

of the ball to an unusual extent and control of the temper, the struggle to accept the run of the ball which could be unfriendly. An indication of the difficulties is that the decision was delayed until late yesterday whether preferred lies should be played as last year.

Ken Brown was fined £20 and severely reprimanded by the tournament players committee at a meeting at Foshills last night. Brown had been accused of poor conduct during a pro-am tournament at Bycote Hill, Essex, earlier this month, but was dealt with leniently as it was his first offence. He had already apologised to the organisers by letter.

However, certain exceptions apart—behaviour generally tends to improve as the bank account swells, and on that basis he should not be as strict as his previous year, for he has had an excellent year.

I still maintain that the whereabouts of Foshills is one of the best kept of golf's secrets. Once I found myself lost in the wilds of west Surrey and had to be rescued by a truckload of Irishmen, who with the utmost courtesy, for he has had an excellent year.

The 54th hole, Laurent-Perrier Trophy in Belgium last week.

Disley scores the winning point as Scotland go down

Scotland, the European champions, suffered a shock defeat against Wales in the men's home matches at Ashburnham, South Wales, yesterday.

In an exciting finish, Tony Disley scored the winning point for Wales when he beat Alastair Webster on the last green of the match. The victory, only their third against Scotland in the history of the event and their first since 1969.

England survived several upsets to make a winning start to the defence of the title by beating Ireland 8-6.

Scotland, fielding what they consider to be one of their strongest sides, were comprehensively held in the foursomes and the match against Wales was still level with only Webster and Disley on the last green. They were level with three holes to play but the Welshmen went ahead when he made a fine par three at the short 18th.

He was still in front on the 18th tee when Webster booked his tee shot out of bounds. Disley took his ball from the grass and elected to make a drop under a penalty of one stroke but then he found the green and could afford to take a nervous putt to give Wales victory.

England were given a tough fight by Ireland after a disastrous start to the foursomes in which their first two tee shots went out of bounds. They won even though top man Peter McEvoy, the British amateur champion, twice tried to win and national champion Paul Downes lost in the singles.

England given a fright by Ireland

England were given a fright by Ireland in the first series of matches in the women's home internationals at Woodmont, Wales, yesterday. Ireland, winners for the last three years and with seven Curtis Cup players in the side, won the four-somes 3-1 and the foursomes 2-2, to take a 5-4 lead.

Miss O'Brien-Kenny, still full of singles and their opponents reloaded, taking the next three and all depended on the last game between Miss O'Brien-Kenny and Miss O'Brien-Kenny.

Miss O'Brien-Kenny had held in one at the 18th yard fourth hole but she could not find an answer to Miss O'Brien-Kenny.

At 39, Miss Porter is the oldest member of the England team. She produced the sting in the tail and won the match 1-0. They were a one-time Curtis Cup player making her 10th appearance for her country quickly took control by scoring a convincing win over Wales.

She increased her advantage to three by the seventh and was well on the road to victory when she won the match 1-0. They were a one-time Curtis Cup player making her 10th appearance for her country quickly took control by scoring a convincing win over Wales.

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Somoza troops besiege two rebel-held towns

From Our Correspondent
Managua, Sept 13

Heavily armed units of the Nicaraguan National Guard fought to retake the towns of Esquel and Chinandega from rebel control today as the uprising against President Anastasio Somoza entered its twentieth day.

The guard turned its full strength on the two towns, both close to the border with Honduras and both under martial law. Telephone links have been cut. But the fighting was reported to be fierce.

Twenty miles to the southwest of the capital, hundreds of people are fleeing from Masaya, the fourth largest town, leaving behind a burning community, partly destroyed by three days of encounters between the National Guard and guerrillas.

The rebels are mainly members of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, two of whose three factions are communist.

Pakistanis sent home

Berlin, Sept 13.—The West Berlin Senate denied requests for political asylum by 130 more Pakistanis and ordered them to be sent home. The total of Pakistanis deported since August is now 814.

Seychelles visitor

President René of the Seychelles arrived in London last night for a three-day official visit. It is his first trip to Britain since coming to power in a coup in June, 1977.

Save that tiger

Jakarta, Sept 13.—Indonesia has decided to protect the Javanese tiger of which there are only five left.

Christian 'ghost towns' of East Beirut go on strike

From Robert Fisk,
Ein Rumaneh, East Beirut,
Sept 13

The Christians of East Beirut staged their general strike today in protest at the Syrian bombardment of their part of the city; but one could hardly call it a strike, for Ein Rumaneh and its neighbouring suburbs are already almost ghost towns. Most of the shops and cafés around Rue Sioufi have been shut for weeks and the great apartment blocks stand empty. Their occupants have long ago left for Jounieh and the north.

There was, of course, plenty of publicity attached to the strike. This morning, someone fired two shells at the city's international airport and followed them up with an anonymous telephone call demanding the airport's closure in common with East Beirut. But the shells fell harmlessly wide and the airport stayed open.

Conscious perhaps of the attention that would be paid to East Beirut today, the Syrians fired few shots overnight. For much of the evening, the remaining residents of Ein Rumaneh sat peacefully on their balconies or ate grilled chicken at open air kebab cafés in the company of armed and uniformed men from the Phalange or the national Liberal Party (NPL).

After a third evening of comparative peace, it certainly did not look as though the Syrians were bent on the "genocide" of the Christians in East Beirut, as Maronite leaders have alleged. On the other hand, with the Christian political leadership claiming that more than 112,000 civilians have moved out of the area, Syrian gunfire can do

Boxing

Eye injury forces Magri to withdraw from contest

Charles Magri, the British flyweight champion, will have to withdraw from his contest at the Empress, Portsmouth, September 25, because of an eye injury received when he beat Sabatino De Filippo, of Italy, at the Wembley Conference Centre last night.

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James Batten will look for a lucrative bout, with David Green as one of his main targets, now

Green gets title chance

The return contest for the world welterweight championship between Carlos Palomino of Mexico, and the British boxer David Green, will take place. The probable date is October 21 and the venue will be either Venice or Monte Carlo, under an Italian promoter and with a television audience providing much of the money.

Green, although not officially among the top two or three contenders, is worth his chance. His fight with Palomino in June, 1977, was voted the "Fight of the Year". It ended dramatically

England given a fright by Ireland

England were given a fright by Ireland in the first series of matches in the women's home internationals at Woodmont, Wales, yesterday. Ireland, winners for the last three years and with seven Curtis Cup players in the side, won the four-somes 3-1 and the foursomes 2-2, to take a 5-4 lead.

Miss O'Brien-Kenny, still full of singles and their opponents reloaded, taking the next three and all depended on the last game between Miss O'Brien-Kenny and Miss O'Brien-Kenny.

Miss O'Brien-Kenny had held in one at the 18th yard fourth hole but she could not find an answer to Miss O'Brien-Kenny.

At 39, Miss Porter is the oldest member of the England team. She produced the sting in the tail and won the match 1-0. They were a one-time Curtis Cup player making her 10th appearance for her country quickly took control by scoring a convincing win over Wales.

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Somoza troops besiege two rebel-held towns

From Our Correspondent
Managua, Sept 13

Heavily armed units of the Nicaraguan National Guard fought to retake the towns of Esquel and Chinandega from rebel control today as the uprising against President Anastasio Somoza entered its twentieth day.

The guard turned its full strength on the two towns, both close to the border with Honduras and both under martial law. Telephone links have been cut. But the fighting was reported to be fierce.

Twenty miles to the southwest of the capital, hundreds of people are fleeing from Masaya, the fourth largest town, leaving behind a burning community, partly destroyed by three days of encounters between the National Guard and guerrillas.

The rebels are mainly members of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, two of whose three factions are communist.

Pakistanis sent home

Berlin, Sept 13.—The West Berlin Senate denied requests for political asylum by 130 more Pakistanis and ordered them to be sent home. The total of Pakistanis deported since August is now 814.

Seychelles visitor

President René of the Seychelles arrived in London last night for a three-day official visit. It is his first trip to Britain since coming to power in a coup in June, 1977.

Save that tiger

Jakarta, Sept 13.—Indonesia has decided to protect the Javanese tiger of which there are only five left.

Christian 'ghost towns' of East Beirut go on strike

From Robert Fisk,
Ein Rumaneh, East Beirut,
Sept 13

The Christians of East Beirut staged their general strike today in protest at the Syrian bombardment of their part of the city; but one could hardly call it a strike, for Ein Rumaneh and its neighbouring suburbs are already almost ghost towns. Most of the shops and cafés around Rue Sioufi have been shut for weeks and the great apartment blocks stand empty. Their occupants have long ago left for Jounieh and the north.

There was, of course, plenty of publicity attached to the strike. This morning, someone fired two shells at the city's international airport and followed them up with an anonymous telephone call demanding the airport's closure in common with East Beirut. But the shells fell harmlessly wide and the airport stayed open.

Conscious perhaps of the attention that would be paid to East Beirut today, the Syrians fired few shots overnight. For much of the evening, the remaining residents of Ein Rumaneh sat peacefully on their balconies or ate grilled chicken at open air kebab cafés in the company of armed and uniformed men from the Phalange or the national Liberal Party (NPL).

After a third evening of comparative peace, it certainly did not look as though the Syrians were bent on the "genocide" of the Christians in East Beirut, as Maronite leaders have alleged. On the other hand, with the Christian political leadership claiming that more than 112,000 civilians have moved out of the area, Syrian gunfire can do

Boxing

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Scientists make advances in mental chemistry

Ethics of controlling the brain

From Michael Leapman
La Jolla, California, Sept 13

Rapid advances in research into the chemistry of the brain are creating ethical dilemmas for the scientists working on them.

A main centre of brain research in America today is the Salk Institute, housed in a group of gleaming and placid modern buildings, idyllically situated on a cliff near La Jolla in southern California, overlooking the Pacific.

"What we are working on," says Mr John Pinto, an administrator at the institute, "are techniques that will enable us to fine-tune a person's mental health and which make 'present drugs' seem crude in comparison. Of course, it is true that if we can fine-tune mental health we can fine-tune mental control."

The institute itself does not have any policy on that question, but the scientists working here are concerned. At cocktail parties they talk about it all the time.

During the 1970s, the study of brain chemistry at the institute has grown rapidly. Just 10 years ago, when cancer research was the dominant un-

derstanding there, no work was being done on the brain. Now 38 researchers are working on it.

One of the attractions of the field, Mr Pinto says, is that small advances can bring measurable results. "By making small steps in brain research we can have a greater effect on improving people's lives than if we make the small steps in cancer research."

Among the most important current projects are: brain development; aging; treatment of alcoholism; and pain relief.

Studies in how the brain develops through the formation of nerve circuits entails observing the brains of animals at different stages of development; the researchers hope to discover how children develop their brains and acquire skills.

Other projects include investigation of whether the brain can be made to function fully again after being damaged by stroke; research into multiple sclerosis; and into how the brain affects fertility.

The institute's researches into mental illness will have the most far-reaching effects. Illnesses such as schizophrenia are now believed to be caused by disorders in the brain's che-

mistry. If so, they can perhaps be treated chemically.

Work by Dr Floyd Bloom in tracing the intricate machinery of fibres and cells by which the brain and nervous system operate could lead to discovering new ways of controlling antisocial behaviour.

It is at this point that the difficult judgments have to be made. Who is to decide exactly what is antisocial behaviour and whether and how it should be controlled?

Mr Pinto argues that modern history shows you do not need advanced techniques to control the minds of the masses: simple propaganda does the job well enough.

The more realistic danger, though, is not of a mad dictator using mind-controlling drugs to conquer the world but of doctors in individual cases making decisions which could change a patient's personality to a predetermined ideal.

Techniques as radical as these must be handled carefully. These reservations aside, sufferers from schizophrenia, epilepsy and other mental disorders may well, in 10 years, be reaping real benefits from the Salk Institute's researches.

Philippine ceasefire is now in tatters

From Peter Hazelhurst
Manila, Sept 13

The much vaunted ceasefire agreement between Muslim rebels and Government troops in the southern Philippines is in tatters.

In the past 10 days a new wave of fighting in the bitter war of secession has claimed the lives of 58 rebels, 25 Government troops and 65 civilians. The Philippine Army now believes that militant commander, known as the New People's Army, have forged new links with the Muslim secessionists, the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), to step up a joint offensive against Government forces.

Attacks on Government installations and the killing of civilians are now the order of the day.

A large region of the southern Philippines was plunged into darkness on Sunday night after 10 electric pylons were blown up by time bombs. The Army announced today. At the same time four lumberjacks were killed when a lorry was ambushed in the province of Cotabato, 600 miles south of Manila.

UN envoy joins list of Romanians losing posts

From Dossa Trevisan
Belgrade, Sept 13

Romania has recalled its United Nations representative, Mr Ion Dacu, in a series of changes that started soon after General Ion Pacepa, a senior Romanian security officer, defected to the West last July.

A decree by President Ceausescu recalled the United Nations representative and appointing Mr Teodor Marinescu in his place was published by the Romanian official news agency without any explanation except that Mr Dacu was returning to ministry work in Bucharest.

The timing, with the General Assembly about to reconvene in New York, seems wrong for such a change, and it is likely that it was made necessary by General Pacepa's defection.

Whether Mr Dacu was connected with the Romanian security forces is not known, but he has obviously had connections with at least some of the men recently purged or arrested in connexion with General Pacepa's defection.

Mr Dacu has been with the United Nations since 1969, in Geneva, and has been Romania's head of mission in New York since the early 1970s.

A week ago General Teodor Coman, Minister of the Interior, lost his post in what was clearly a consequence of General Pacepa's scandal. Two weeks before that, General Nicolae Doicaru, a former Deputy Minister of the Interior and formerly Minister of tourism, was dismissed from his post.

There have been reports also of a big shake-up in the Romanian security force involving at least 100 functionaries.

Last week the Minister of Health was dropped from the Government without any explanation, but today an article in the party newspaper *Scinteia* suggested that he was guilty of incompetence.

Fuel price rises 'essential'

Ankara, Sept 13.—Mr Bulent Ecevit, the Turkish Prime Minister, today defended steep rises in fuel prices as an essential measure which this year alone would save the state 16,000 lira (£230m).

Fuel prices were raised yesterday by between 28 and 69 per cent to try to bring domestic costs closer to world market rates in a country which imports about 75 per cent of its oil.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria

Ministry of Commerce

Societe Nationale De Commercialisation Des Textiles Et Des Cuir

S.N. COTEC

International Invitations to Tender

Nos. 01/79-DAP (woolen cloth) and 02/79-DAP (hosiery)

S.N. COTEC is inviting two international tenders for the supply during 1979 of

— yarn and textile fibres for woven cloth, — hosiery yarn.

Tender documents are available from the headquarters of S.N. COTEC, Direction des Approvisionnements, 3 Boulevard Amir el Cabral, Algiers, Algeria.

Tenders, together with the required enclosures, should be sent in two sealed envelopes, clearly marked "NE OUVRIRE: A.O.I. No. 01/79 DAP or 02/79 DAP", to S.N. COTEC, Direction des Approvisionnements, 3 Boulevard Amir el Cabral, Algiers, Algeria.

The final date for submitting tenders is 31 October 1979.

Bidders will remain bound by their offers for a period of 90 days from this final date.

Business Opportunities

Joint investment opportunity in the automotive exhaust business: Large international firm with 1,500 retail dealers across U.S. and Canada is establishing a retail dealer network for automotive exhaust repair throughout the U.K. and is seeking an active partner to work with. Principals only.

Please call September 12-17 for appointment

Mr V. Loscazo, pres. at Intercontinental Hotel

Tel: 01-408 3131

DOES YOUR HORSE REQUIRE A NEW STABLE?

If so on October 4th (3rd day of the Horse of the Year Show) The Times is publishing a special feature on Rides.

With a Riding Readership of over 55,000 this surely must be the right market place for you to sell your HORSE/POUNY, RIDING WEAR, STABLE EQUIPMENT, HORSE BOX, HORSE PROPERTY, LIVERY FACILITY, or any article connected with this subject.

So don't be a lone Ranger—be a jump ahead and join JUDY MAIDMENT

Tel: 01-837 3311 ext 283

for further information.

Capital shortage may curb World Bank aid to hungry countries

Frank Vogl
Economics Correspondent

World Bank said today critical food shortages are likely in the next decade. Avoiding a crisis could become a major task for the World Bank as it is forced to reduce its lending.

Loans for agricultural rural development have totalled \$10,000m (£5,000m) in the past five years.

The bank noted in its annual report, published yesterday, that by 1990 the global food shortage could range between 120 million and 145 million tons. The poorest countries of Asia and Africa alone face a food shortage of 80 million tons.

The bank's report tends to degree to overshadowable achievements in the year in developing countries in terms of economic growth, food output increases, cuts in balance of payments deficits.

The bank firmly rejects the argument that the poor countries must face a foreign financing crisis, noting that the aid and prospective financial flows suggest that available funds of aid and capital are sufficient to meet the current deficit "without strain".

The bank's report also notes the recent past, notably gains in agricultural productivity in India, must be set against the fact that "absolute poverty remains an immense problem". The bank says that output is barely keeping pace with population increases, and that the world is facing a labour force expansion.

The bank is by far the largest international development organization. Its total loans last fiscal year rose by more than \$300m to \$6,089m, a credit from its concessional lending facilities, the International Development Association (IDA), rose by \$5m to \$2,313m.

The bank's loans to poor countries may become severely strained by its capital shortage, it is also dangers to the future as a result of mounting opposition to increased United States financial aid.

Further, the bank itself is forced to turn its carefully planned rural development programmes because of inexperience. And then the bank's for the poorest nations is that it could be on the verge of overly cautious financial policies.

Bank officials say that ailing of the bank's capital

is now essential. If selective increases are included then such a move would give the bank a \$80,000m capital base while, excluding selective increases, a doubling would put the capital at \$60,000m. The annual report noted that the bank hopes to be able to make loans of \$6,800m this fiscal year, but it indicated this figure will have to be cut if progress on more capital is not made.

The key member governments of the World Bank so far failed to make substantive progress on this front and bank officials admit that swift developments seem unlikely. The bank hopes that final decisions can be reached by next summer, but this would be surprising.

Agricultural and rural development funding now absorbs the largest single slice of lending, with the bank noting its loans and IDA credits in this sector rose last year by more than \$900m to \$3,269,700,000.

The annual report states that designing and implementing projects aimed directly at boosting food output in the poorest areas is involving major complications. While substantial progress is being made, it is still too early accurately to gauge the full results.

Because of the bank's heavy dependence on borrowing in capital markets and the continuing inadequacy of support by governments for the IDA, the great bulk of the bank's lending goes to the more prosperous developing countries.

Paradoxically, as illustrated in the bank's new figures, where the more prosperous developing countries are able rapidly to increase their capacity to absorb loans and thus receive higher and higher credits from the bank and the capital markets, the poorest countries continue to make such minimal progress that their capacity to absorb loans is small and thus their ability to attract more bank and IDA funds barely increases.

The future of IDA funding is itself in doubt, partly because of the United States Congress, which is the main contributor. A senior bank official said that if Congress fails to meet American pledges on IDA grants then "the IDA could come to a grinding halt".

The bank stated that it has now created a special emergency division and hopes that within a couple of years it will be able to make about six to eight loans a year totalling about \$500m.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

MINISTRY OF LIGHT INDUSTRIES

SOCIETE NATIONALE DES EAUX MINERALES ALGERIENNES

S.N. E.M.A.

INTERNATIONAL INVITATION TO TENDER No. 1/78

International tenders are invited for the supply of the following in accordance with a schedule starting next January:

Lot 1—7,500 tonnes of malt (two-rowed)

Lot 2—1,700 tonnes of maize grits

Lot 3—40 tonnes of hops in cones

35 tonnes of hop powder

3 tonnes of hop extract

for beer brewing during the following year.

Interested companies may tender for one or more lots.

Tender documents are available from Direction Distribution, Societe Nationale des Eaux Minerales Algeriennes, 33 avenue des 3 Freres Bouadou, Birmahendia, Algiers, Algeria. Tel: 52.510. 191. 50.56.66—50.51.91—50.55.89—50.52.84.

Bids of Algerian ports, together with samples, should be sent to the above address by registered post in two sealed envelopes, the inner envelope to be marked "SOUS-ENVELOPPE POUR A.O.F. No. 1/78-NE PAS OUVRIR" by 15th October, 1978, at the latest this time limit being absolute and the postmark being decisive.

Tenders are bound by their offers for a period of 90 days.

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

Office Nationale des Substances Explosives

O.N.E.X.

5 Boulevard Ben Boulaid Algiers, Algeria

NOTICE OF EXTENSION

Companies interested in the international invitation to tender for the development, design and setting up a manufacturing unit producing

Sealing Cartridges

which was published in the national and international press, are herewith informed that the date limit for tendering, originally set for 31 July, 1978, has been extended to 30 September 1978. All other conditions remain unchanged.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

THE VAN DIEMEN'S LAND COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that the 10th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at 157 High Hol, London, W.C.1 on Monday 15th October, 1978 at 12 noon.

By Order of the Court, R. F. HVL Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

CITY OF EDINBURGH D.C.

Notice is hereby given that the 12th ANNUAL MEETING will be held at 157 High Hol, London, W.C.1 on Monday 15th October, 1978 at 12 noon.

By Order of the Court, R. F. HVL Secretary.

SPECIAL REPORTS

put situations and subjects of today into

PERSPECTIVE

SPORT

racing

Why an equine eccentric is the logical choice for Cup success

By Michael Phillips

Racing Correspondent

An excellent programme at

the Doncaster Cup is the third leg

of the Stayers' annual championship

and the Doncaster Cup is the third leg

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Shangamuzo and Starkey: trying for another Cup victory

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apply. Much will depend on how

the race is run. If everything goes

according to plan, Mark Birch

can cover up Sea Pigeon for as

long as possible and delay his

challenge until the last moment,

victory for the only Yorkshire

trained runner in the field should

be a probability. But there is also

a possibility of the delight of most

present. His peculiar blend of

speed and stamina is singularly

effective when things go right and

in his present form he looks ripe

to strike.

At Ayr in July he failed by

only a neck to catch Le Moss, and

it should not be forgotten that he

was only a few days older than

Le Moss when he won the Don-

caster Cup. Sea Pigeon will be a

weight for the colt who is now

firmly installed as second

favourite for Saturday's St Leger.

Since then Sea Pigeon has enjoyed

bloodless victories at Radnor and

Epsom and they should have done

much to ensure that his confidence

will be sky high on this all

important day.

St Peterbury has no chance of

beating him judged on the way

they ran at Ayr. Buckskin was

favourite after Royal Ascot and

he has not been better since then

and Shangamuzo also felt the

effects of his hard race on firm

ground. But he is expected for some

time afterwards. Indeed it will be

tricky and go whether Michael

Stones would be able to get him

ready in time today.

Run over seven furlongs on the

straight course the Kiverston Steel

Doncaster will be expected to

infinitely better in the Bradgate

Two-Year-Old Stakes than he did

in his first and only race so far

at Great Yarmouth where he

started at odds-on and never got

into the first four. Our New-

market correspondent told me

yesterday that Michael Birch had

expected to do much better than

that and he is expected to do

his best today. He is expected to

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By Michael Seely

R. B. Chesne and More Light

fought out an enthralling finish

to the Champagne Stakes at Don-

caster yesterday. In a desperate

last-furlong duel R. B. Chesne

held on to his fast-diminishing

lead to win by a head with the

third horse, Imperial Flag, four

lengths away. Third, the fact

that both horses finished clear of

the field proves not only that the

standard has now been set for next

season's classics but also under-

lines the strength in depth of

Henry Cecil's hand for 1979.

Opinions differed after the race

as to whether R. B. Chesne had

been a lucky winner. Certainly

William Carson and Mick Mearns

were hounded in behind a wall of

horses two furlongs from home.

And also Alan Badger's Morston

was flying when the champion

was taken as to whether R. B.

Chesne or Borzoi will be Warren

Place's representative in the Dew-

hurst Stakes at Newmarket.

Borzoi, who like R. B. Chesne is

owned by Charles St. George, will

have his next race in the

Kiln Stakes at Goodwood on

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Place's

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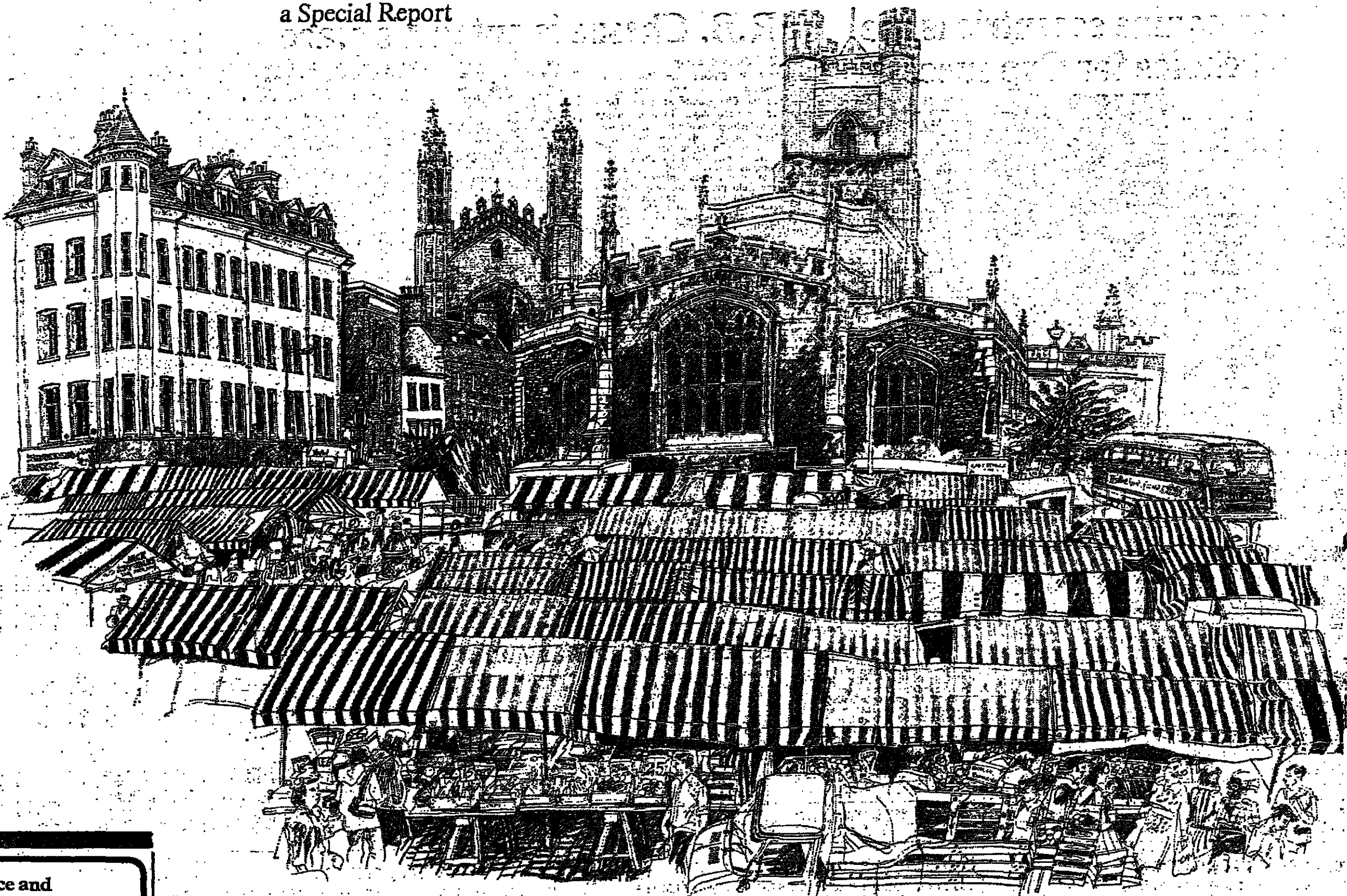


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CAMBRIDGE

Academe and commerce in tune

by Pearce Wright

The university and city of Cambridge probably live as near in perfect harmony as it is possible for town and gown to coexist. This equitable situation is understandable since the good burghers of the town reap benefits from the three million or so visitors attracted to gaze at historic architecture, glimpse at some of the world's first treasures in art and literature or merely marvel at the beauty of the connected series of college gardens and grounds, or The Backs where so many scholars have found inspiration.

Of course Cambridge shares the distinction of being one of the two oldest university towns in the country. But unlike its counterparts, Oxford, it has escaped the sort of large-scale industrial development that also leaves an inevitable imprint on the character of a town or city. Yet Cambridge is making a number of important contributions to the reconstruction necessary for British industry to compete in new technologies.

Planning policies have deliberately discouraged blight that could be caused by traditional heavy industries. But the agricultural, agro-chemical and animal feedstuff manufacturers like Ciba-Geigy, Fisons and Spillers are much in prominence in the surrounding districts.

Their presence reflects more than the fact that Cambridge lies in the rich agricultural heartlands of East Anglia. For there is a great deal of research into animal and plant breeding carried out by the appropriate institutes in Cambridge, quite distinct from the more strictly academic work of university departments.

The stimulus of this sort of environment is not restricted to agriculture. A few miles to the south-east of the town lies Hinxton Hall, which houses laboratories of the Tube Investments group of companies. Although their prime interest is understanding the properties of metals, scientists at Hinxton Hall have worked for some years with academic research groups at the Cavendish in perfecting new instruments for analysing the structures of materials. Many other examples of cross-fertilisation exist.

Fruitful relationships of this sort between academe and commerce have evolved in the past with no great preconceived notions of forging rigid links between university and industry. Indeed the main direct industrial activity of the university could arguably be listed as

the granting 444 years ago to Cambridge University by Henry VIII of the right to print and sell all manner of books. Thus the foundation was laid of one of the world's finest publishing houses.

The most recent direct venture in industry is a very different affair. It came from proposals by a group working with Sir Nevill Martin (then Cavendish Professor of Experimental Physics), for creating a science-based industry close to Cambridge. The purpose would be to collaborate with industry through joint research and development programmes involving exchanges of staff and sharing particularly expensive equipment—to stimulate technological advances.

In this way the abundance of talent for innovation working in university laboratories would be released for commercial exploitation. Hence other channels would be added to those provided by the National Research Development Corporation and the Requirements Board of the Department of Industry to turn the results of academic research into a commercial development.

The exact nature of the new venture was to convert an unused 140-acre site belonging to Trinity College, into a Science Park, on the northern outskirts of Cambridge.

Trinity was certainly an interesting college to try the scheme. With more Nobel Prize winners among its fellows than any other, and its tradition of science from Newton onwards, Trinity symbolizes the innate genius on which British commerce and industry should be able to call for devising new products and processes.

At least four important science-based manufacturing firms in and around Cambridge have been started by Trinity men: the former Cambridge Scientific Instruments and the former Metals Research (now combined as the Cambridge Instruments Company), the former Aero Research (now Ciba-Geigy) at Duxford, and Torvac (Vacuum technology) at Hinxton.

The Science Park takes a special form that has close parallels with the way an ideal university provides an environment for intellectual development. The size of the park, and the collection of industrial companies and research institutes for which it is designed, is predetermined.

Companies are chosen that are in line with engineering or biochemical production and that need associated scientific research. The first group of tenants, which include Laser-Scan, LKB Biochrom,

Goodfellow Metals, Cambridge Communications and Intervet, represent a mixture of scientific and technical companies spanning the biological, physical and engineering sciences. In addition, they cover new companies born out of technologies conceived within Cambridge University laboratories to the subsidiaries of international companies seeking a stimulating environment for research.

Scientific instruments made by LKB Biochrom, for example, were derived from techniques for analysing DNA adopted by the Medical Research Council's famous molecular biology laboratories at Cambridge. The idea of a science park is not new, for it has been practised widely in the United States to foster collaboration between business and university.

But one of the novel aspects of the Trinity enterprise is the provision of a sort of "nursery slopes" for budding technological entrepreneurs.

This means providing the basic units to suit the development and production of a particular type of instrument, component or range of biochemicals. In practice, the buildings are constructed on a so-called systemised design, allowing the complete structure to be stripped down to its basic shell at any time and rearranged. Laser-Scan, the first tenant of the park, is a good example of the way this approach to building design is intended to function.

The author is Science Editor, The Times.

Search for formula

A search for the formula by which industrial productivity can be raised has been in progress by successive governments, employers and labour organizations since 1945. The quest can probably be said to have started in earnest with the Anglo-American productivity surveys, when teams of experts looked at the complete spectrum of United States manufacturing and service industries to see what lessons could be learnt for improving British management methods.

The present inquiry by the Finlayson commission into engineering is really the latest manifestation of this struggle to identify why British industry fails persistently to compete in innovation and production efficiency with its European, Japanese and American counterparts. The picture is not quite as gloomy as sometimes painted. Contrary to popular belief, productivity in industry in the United Kingdom has steadily improved, but not at the rate of other countries.

The way in which the effects of inflation and industrial productivity are interconnected has long been a subject of debate in the columns of The Times. Yet many of those on both sides

of the argument recognize that a potential revolution in our approach to engineering could have profound results in the form of new products and processes. Behind this idea lies the belief that manufacturers are not being supplied with the qualified engineers to suit their needs.

The amalgam of talent covered by the term "engineering" includes people who started on the shop floor, those who qualified on sandwich courses and those who took a university degree.

Since, to some people's surprise, Cambridge University is one of the most important engineering schools in the world, the revision of training of new graduates is being closely scrutinized. Unlike most applied sciences

continued on facing page

Joshua Taylor

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Bicycle keeps special place in traffic plans

Patrick O'Leary

development of the city is likely to be a marked degree of variety of events and one in the next few years will cover 12, shopping and construction.

to make itself felt in the opening late in the year of the A15 by the north of the city. This will be joined 12 months later by 11. The two will meet at a junction west of Cambridge.

These highways will be built on a dual carriageway with a 21 miles to the north of the city. This will be joined 12 months later by 11. The two will meet at a junction west of Cambridge.

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would be worse without him.

Because of its importance as an administrative, educational, commercial and tourist centre, the city has received particular attention in studies for the Cambridge Strategic Plan. A team of officials from the county and city councils, and from the South Cambridgeshire District Council, have drafted amendments to earlier proposals. These, if approved by the full county council, should soon go for approval to Mr Peter Shore, the Minister for the Environment.

At one time development was directed to villages well away from Cambridge. This was not popular with many villages. In spite of policies of restraint since the early 1950s, the area is one of the fastest-growing parts of East Anglia.

The planners report, perhaps, a little wishfully, "Some continued growth is virtually inevitable and must be accepted. We recommend neither very severe restraint nor the complete removal of controls. On the location of new areas for development we recommend a change of emphasis towards concentration on those to Cambridge."

To the layman, it sounds as if officials are now resigned to allowing people to do roughly what they would have done if planning restrictions had not barred the way. Cambridge's population of 100,000 is expected to grow by about 4,000 between 1981 and 1991, while the Milton area to the north will have an increase of 3,600 instead of an earlier proposal of 5,000.

On the other hand Bar Hill, which has modern shops, and Hardwick, have grown more quickly than planned. In all Cambridge and the surrounding area are likely to have an increase of some 25,000 in population by 1991.

Within the city, the emphasis will be on rehabilitation of older housing rather than on redevelopment. It is pleasant to see this policy extended to offices. Cintra House was saved from demolition by preserving its Edwardian facade and building 20,000 sq ft of offices behind it. This was a case of full-scale, for the facade was imposed on a collection of cur-

lier buildings at the beginning of the century. A good deal of modern office space put in hand during the property boom still awaits tenants. The reverse is true of new shops. When the Lion Yard shopping precinct in the city centre was completed in 1975, there were three or four applicants for every tenancy.

This may have been partly because they had waited so long to move in. Nearly a quarter of a century of controversy preceded the development, with those opposed thundering about "handing over Lion Yard to speculative builders". But the city council has been in favour of describing plans as "the last chance for Cambridge to avoid Oxford's fate". However, the city council has been in favour of describing plans as "the last chance for Cambridge to avoid Oxford's fate".

Another protracted battle has arisen over proposals to build department stores, supermarkets, shops, flats and car parks in Fitzroy and Burleigh streets, half a mile to the east of Lion Yard. The intention is to draw traffic and people away from the historic part of the city.

This comprehensive redevelopment has been thrown into confusion by what are officially and euphemistically called legal and administrative problems. But briefly, the city council failed to obtain powers to buy compulsorily the land needed for rebuilding. Two weeks ago the Department of the Environment refused permission for the city to raise a £2.3m loan for the same purpose under the Community Land Act. It looks like a case of back to the drawing board.

Future pattern of rail services is likely to have an important influence on the area. British Rail hopes at some stage to electrify the route from Liverpool Street, and also complex that from King's Cross, recently electrified as far north as Royston.

Some residents already commute to London, and more are likely to do so when the journey is faster. This will increase pressure for housing development.

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Farm research proves good investment

by Leonard Amey

It was the drive to increase domestic food production during and immediately after the Second World War which, more than anything else, revealed the gaps in the scientific foundations of our agriculture. At the same time, revolutionary techniques were evolving on both sides of the Atlantic. Research became considered as a worthwhile, indeed a necessary, investment.

The Agricultural Research Council is an attempt at coordination and consolidation. In this the line between basic and applied research is seldom easy to draw. Too many agricultural problems prove to be like a case of Chinese boxes, always another one inside.

The state pattern has crystallized round a series of major institutes attached to universities, plus some smaller and more specialised units.

Cambridge has lost its School of Agriculture as a degree-giving body teaching a science-based agronomy. Over some time its senior staff, farming by day, have been moving to other parts of the university.

The Plant Breeding Institute, with a staff of 250 and a site of 420 acres between the road to London and the upper river, is not a scenic asset. The whole landscape has been cleared for the isolation and rotation of trial plots. But it is a credit to the institute's list of high-yielding cereals—wheat, especially—some important potatoes and a dominant kale variety, to name a few of its innovations. The Government gets some of its money back on them through royalties and seed sales.

Its end products are better known to the international farming world than the effort it puts in the method of obtaining them, providing new tools for the breeder through research on genetics, cytogenetics, the manipulation of chromosomes, plant physiology, pathology and entomology.

The Institute of Animal Physiology occupies a less prominent position in either the farmer's or the traveller's eye. Behind the plantations which mask the buildings of Babraham Hall and its laboratories from the A604, a scientific staff of nearly 200 work on a 450-acre site. It contains a pedigree Jersey herd, 1,000 sheep of various types, including a prize-winning Clun flock, 100 sows, and their progeny, a herd of goats, as well as the rabbits, guinea pigs and mice for animal laboratory work.

Continuing investigations cover a very wide range of specialized studies of the healthy animal and the effect upon it of farm practices. Originally a separate unit and now part of the Institute is the Animal Research Station on the grounds that they were distasteful to the authorities and offensive to God.

During vacations some non-students have the chance to reside in colleges which act as host to conferences. One reason for the growth of this practice is that while colleges cannot subsidize students from endowment funds, they can do so from conference income.

If the tourist departs by train, he can enjoy one final sight. The station is classified as a building of special architectural and historic interest, the main part left almost unchanged since it was built in 1845. The Railway Chronicle said at the time it was a handsome brick building in Palladian style, and added: "It has a character arising, as all architectural expression ought to do, from its peculiar use."

Cambridge accepted the arrival of the railway with reservations. Originally there were restrictions on undergraduates using it, and the Vice-Chancellor of the University opposed the introduction of Sunday excursions on the grounds that they were distasteful to the authorities and offensive to God.

Most courses last four weeks or upwards, with classes for three to six hours a day, but short intensive courses in special subjects are also arranged. There are separate courses during the summer and Easter vacations. It is competition in these which gives most concern to the schools and the city council.

A few summer courses are run by overseas tour operators, and recognized schools claim there have been cases of clients receiving just an hour or two of indifferent tuition a day. The rest of the time the students, some only schoolchildren, roam the city, bringing the whole English teaching community into disrepute. To encourage good standards on summer courses outside the umbrella of the recognized schools association, the Federation of English Language Course Organizers

was founded in 1972 at national level. Since the cost of a term of 11 or 12 weeks can amount to anything from about £500 to approaching £900 for tuition and accommodation with local landladies, the genuine establishments attract a more serious type of adult student. The British Travel Authority and the British Council do much to put prospective customers in touch with recognized schools.

Some students take certificates and diplomas based entirely on spoken and listening skills. Others study for the more conventional University of Cambridge First and Proficiency Certificates.

Many wish to speak and write English for business use, and may be sponsored by their employers. German firms, for example, receive concessions to encourage this.

Others hope to learn enough of the language to go on to take other subjects at technical colleges or universities in Britain. The schools find that a number of applicants do not realize how difficult it is to gain entrance to Cambridge University.

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Students flock to learn English

Cambridge is a highly desirable academic address. In consequence, the university authorities look with suspicion on any form of commercial educational activity outside their control and without a century or two of tradition behind it.

However, the teaching of English as a foreign language is receiving serious attention. Next year, a research fellowship in the subject will be established at one college.

There has been a boom in private schools teaching English to adult foreigners in Cambridge since the last war, and the city now has a dozen of them. At any one time there are likely to be 3,000 to 4,000 students in residence, more in the summer vacation.

They come from all over the known world, some from such little-known places as Albania, Burma, Haiti, Madagascar and Sharjah. Most are from Western Europe, and about 20 per cent from the Middle East, but there are a growing number from Latin America—even Mexico. It seems, want to learn English rather than American—and from Japan, Malaysia and Indonesia.

Small parties of Russians arrive under bicultural agreements. China is negotiating to send groups. Ages range from school-leaving to job-leaving; one college had an 82-year-old retired admiral from Italy.

Control of standards in teaching English has been hampered by the fact that anyone in Britain can open a school for students without any legal requirement to register. However, in 1957 the Government agreed that independent schools or colleges which voluntarily underwent official inspection could be recognized as efficient if they met the required standards regarding staff, methods, premises and arrangements for student lodgings.

Of the schools in Cambridge, six are recognized and six are not. This is not, however, a simple matter of sorting the sheep from the goats. Some establishments are too small, or too young, or do not offer the necessary year-round tuition to meet the requirements of Department of Education and Science inspection.

Mr D. B. Egerton, general secretary of the Association of Recognized English Language Schools, said he expected another college to become recognized soon, with perhaps others to follow. "We think our schools are best, but that is not to say there are not good schools outside the association."

Most courses last four weeks or upwards, with classes for three to six hours a day, but short intensive courses in special subjects are also arranged. There are separate courses during the summer and Easter vacations. It is competition in these which gives most concern to the schools and the city council.

A few summer courses are run by overseas tour operators, and recognized schools claim there have been cases of clients receiving just an hour or two of indifferent tuition a day. The rest of the time the students, some only schoolchildren, roam the city, bringing the whole English teaching community into disrepute. To encourage good standards on summer courses outside the umbrella of the recognized schools association, the Federation of English Language Course Organizers

was founded in 1972 at national level. Since the cost of a term of 11 or 12 weeks can amount to anything from about £500 to approaching £900 for tuition and accommodation with local landladies, the genuine establishments attract a more serious type of adult student. The British Travel Authority and the British Council do much to put prospective customers in touch with recognized schools.

Some students take certificates and diplomas based entirely on spoken and listening skills. Others study for the more conventional University of Cambridge First and Proficiency Certificates.

Many wish to speak and write English for business use, and may be sponsored by their employers. German firms, for example, receive concessions to encourage this.

Others hope to learn enough of the language to go on to take other subjects at technical colleges or universities in Britain. The schools find that a number of applicants do not realize how difficult it is to gain entrance to Cambridge University.

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THE ARTS

Portrait of a battered self-destroyer

Inadmissible Evidence
Royal Court

Irving Wardle

It was with this play, in 1964, that John Osborne finally defected as a spokesman of the young, and transferred his allegiance to the battlefield of middle-age.

I thought I had got the piece sorted out as a study of an emotional crackup, written with ferocious energy, but occupying the small world of sexual chaos and divorce lawyers that characterises successful English writers as they approach the twilight of their youth.

The strange experience of seeing the play again 14 years later with the original star, Nicol Williamson, back in his old part, knocks this comfortable theory into smithereens. *Inadmissible Evidence* is not a study of anything. It is the occasion for one character, the solicitor Henry William Maitland, to take the audience by the throat, disclose his most petty and humiliating secrets, show off his appalling professional and private conduct, and compel the spectator to recognise his affinity with this battered self-destroyer.

Maitland's attitude to the world can be summed up as "I may as well be paranoid, but that does not stop people from betraying me." He first appears in a nightmare court on a vague obscenity charge, defending himself in panicky, stricken rattle. Osborne has no more need than Kafka to define the charge: it is enough that Maitland is devalued by guilt and has always known that he will be found out one day.

And in what follows, you see him piling up reasons for guilt during a long day at the office, mishandling his clients, his staff, his wife, daughter, and mistress, and making a new enemy out of the new switch-board girl who has had enough of him after one brisk bout on the floor. In watching the play, you sometimes wonder whether these people are there at all, and not only because their lines are so few. There is also the sense that they are necessary phantoms in Maitland's head, to whom he speaks almost in the manner of a Beckett monologue.

He needs betrayal and is on the lookout for it all the time. He could not find a taxi: the caretaker ignored him: it is some kind of plot? The same question carries over into the visible events when members of the staff start quitting his sinking ship. I doubt whether anyone would make large claims for the play, or for any work of Osborne's, on formal grounds. But it is immensely successful in combining two simultaneous realities: the actual behaviour of the supporting characters, and the scenario compulsively enacted inside the protagonist's mind. It is also a formal triumph that a work of this degree of passion should hinge on nothing more substantial than Maitland's decision to spend a weekend with his mistress instead of attending his daughter's birthday party.

There are numerous textual details that anchor the piece to the early 1960s, and sometimes they are a bit tired; but in its treatment of women—whom Maitland exploits with a blind assumption of their dependent role—the piece is now calcu-



Nicol Williamson

Photograph by Donald Cooper

lated to arouse even more antagonism than it did then; which, of course, is precisely the response it needs to do its work.

Nicol Williamson's original performance was a staggering tour de force for a young actor. He is now the right age for the part. I have not the memory to draw any detailed contrast, but, taking the added emotional maturity for granted, the really astounding factor in the new production is its technical virtuosity. Some of Osborne's

scenes (often delivered in telephone conversations) are distinctly top-heavy, but Williamson gets through them with amazingly articulated speed; he excels also in doing emotional turns on a sixpence, passing from a moan to a snarl on a single vowel, and abruptly changing from the hollow-eyed wreck into the master of the office. Emotionally he has clearly identifiable vocal colours for different conversations with his regular women, and his generally slurred

approaches to virgin territory. But, of course, all these effects are a product of the inner turmoil; and the most powerful of them verge on the inarticulate, and reveal his contradictory need to drive people away while suffering panic when anybody threatens to desert him.

Osborne's production set in a sepulchral, seedy office by John Guter, allows the minor characters enough individual existence to show their wounds and enough threat to inhabit Maitland's fantasy.

Sisters
Royal Exchange,
Manchester

Ned Chaillet

An actor of my acquaintance, on the basis of a curious experience in Oxfordshire, is convinced that the public outside London are a haven for wife-swapping. Just how he would view large housing estates in the north after seeing David Storey's play *Sisters* must, for the moment, remain a mystery. The idea that such estates are the location of thriving little brothels would no doubt make him view the rows of identical houses with new suspicion.

Mr Storey is generous enough in the details he gives to make the house seem plausible. When it was built the estate was the largest in Britain, housing 15,000 people

in a look-alike maze of duplicated streets and houses.

Other details are abundant as well. Tom, the young man running the house, was once a football star, the youngest player ever in a first division team. His career was wrecked by his first marriage and his inability to cope with his wife's infidelity. While he prides himself on employing the bored housewives who work as prostitutes, and on employing the police constable who is apparently also the principal client, it is his wife, Carol, who keeps him and his disreputable business together.

This barrage of supposed facts does not extend to what might be regarded as his central theme, the homecoming of Carol's elder sister after more than seven years. Adrienne, who never bothered to come back for the funerals of her parents, arrives a day earlier than expected from some un-

specified place and encounters a woman who calls herself Carol's mother. Mrs Donaldson is soon revealed as a sort of domestic helper, but Adrienne's revelations about her own past run into contradictions.

Her character does not so much develop as jump from one pose to another, although Jennifer Hilary impressively incorporates the conflicting personalities with an elegant, jittersy determination. Pathetically slow to realise that she is now "living in a knocking shop," she suddenly transforms herself into the life of the party and leads the household, working women and clients included, in a celebration they will "remember for the rest of their lives."

Mr Storey, typically, does not show the celebratory Eric Thompson's intelligent staging can only begin to suggest the memorable revels by showing some dancing just before the

second interval. The clients at any rate, are pleased, and Carol's mother, Mrs Donaldson, and the prostitute played by Anita Carey finds pleasure in it too.

With the aid of Mr Storey's intentional obscurities, it opens up new facets of Adrienne's character. She becomes a businesswoman, interested in who she is, and reveals herself as a fantasist, with a phantasm past, who perhaps invented a phantom lover from the night before.

Adrienne's imagination will finally destroy her, while the solid Northern realism of Carol, the ordinary sister with the ordinary name, is meant to be seen as the means to survival. Mr Storey's heavy-handed telling is heightened by some comic moments, concerned mostly with the celebratory Eric Thompson's intelligent staging can only begin to suggest the memorable revels by showing some dancing just before the

Pleasing Anglo-French balance

BBC SO/Groves
Albert Hall/Radio 3

Paul Griffiths

Having complained about the programming of some recent Proms, I must record that there was a pleasing balance about this concert. English music in the first half was complemented by a score whose every gesture tells. There is probably little hope that any new violin concerto will enter the repertoire, and Rainer's, clearly has no high ambitions. It is, however, a piece of little intelligence and quiet purpose. In its strength of design there was some link with Frank Bridge's magnificent orchestral rhapsody *Enter Spring*, which

advocate for the work. As the tide suggests, this is a concerto in which the violin must sing and in which the orchestra is concerned largely with supporting and encouraging its highly charged, but exquisitely controlled flights of rhetoric.

Mr Menuhin was stimulated to his very best form in spinning a line of consistent, sweet intensity, while the BBC Symphony Orchestra responded imaginatively to a score whose every gesture tells. There is probably little hope that any new violin concerto will enter the repertoire, and Rainer's, clearly has no high ambitions. It is, however, a piece of little intelligence and quiet purpose. In its strength of design there was some link with Frank Bridge's magnificent orchestral rhapsody *Enter Spring*, which

strode in, free and exultant, as exclusive to the Rainer. Sir Charles Groves, bringing out so much verve and beauty in the score, made its long neglect quite incomprehensible and must surely have convinced anyone feeling the Bridge revival to be baseless.

He had rather less success in the French works, Chausson's *Poème* and Debussy's *La Mer*. Mr Menuhin, returning for the first time, was not always quite settled, but the main difficulty here was in the full orchestral swell which could not take one of all the music's vagaries. It was the same in the Debussy. Sir Charles was inclined to fix the tempo for too long a stretch, to neglect subsidiary detail and to make the piece excessively large in its dynamism. This was still the sea, but without Debussy's sparkling wavelets.

Montreal's festival strategy pays off

As readers of this page may begin to suspect, not a week goes by without there being a film festival somewhere in the world. Most of the time, indeed, several are in progress at once. With this proliferation, the festival scene has come to look like a championship competition, with each festival director competing for the best films, world premieres, and for grading as one of the half dozen international events classed "A" by the dictatorial International Producers' Association, which endeavours, not very successfully, to coordinate the festival calendar.

Montreal, only in its second year, is the newest of the half dozen North American film festivals, but its director Serge Losique has already pushed it into the lead by the double strategy of coming earliest in the autumn calendar (a week

or two before Toronto and New York) and by going competitive, with its grandly named Prize of the Americas. The strategy has paid off. In a year in which other festivals, including Berlin and Cannes, have been hard pushed to find even a few good films, Montreal sustained a very superior standard, even if you exclude the magisterial Cannes Grand Prix Winner, Ermanno Olmi's *Albero degli Zoccoli* which was shown *hors concours*.

The outstanding new discovery of the Festival also appeared out of competition, in a special homage to the Latin-American cinema.

Ciro Duran's *Gamin* belongs to the great documentary tradition. It is a view from the inside of the lowest depths of Bogotá, the children of the streets, abandoned by families too poor to keep them, who grow up to petty crime and prostitu-

tion and an existence in which disaster and violent death are never far away. There is an alarming, mad gaiety about these pathetic lives, for instance in the suicidal exuberance of infant addicts who get high on stolen petrol.

Brian has not had many films to offer recently, let alone festival successes, so it was gratifying that *Stevie*, and the directional debut of Robert Enders, an American-born producer of long and varied experience, was a considerable critical and popular success in Montreal. With only four characters (who tend to talk directly to the audience) and, for much of the time, a single set, it breaks all the regular rules of what is "cinematic": Enders explained that he had "opened the play in instead of opening it out."

It works as well as it does

and as appealing as it is, on account of the loving fidelity to the person of Stevie Smith, eccentric poet of Palmers Green; the touching playing and quietly intense relationship built up by Glenda Jackson and a wonderfully extended Mona Washbourne (as Stevie's aunt); and finally perhaps because it is so uncompromisingly English.

The single *United States* entry was also an adapted play, *An Enemy of the People*, directed by George Schaefer and with Steve McQueen as Stockman. His star personality very modestly cut down to the ensemble, allowing Charles Durning as the Mayor to steal most of their scenes together. Here the unexpected compulsion of a rather plain adaptation can perhaps be credited to a well-written English text and an interpretation that emphasizes both the dramatic skill of the play and its remarkably modern relevance.

Canada's own competitive entries illustrated the unwisdom of importing foreign talent. Claude Chabrol's messy and generally disappointing thriller *Blood Relatives* could have been much better even before they removed the score by his usual excellent composer Henri Jonsson. Martin Burke's *Power Play*, a speculation about the workings of a coup d'état in an unnamed English-speaking state, nor would still have been infantile enough even without the efforts of his English-speaking cast. Peter O'Toole, playing like Charles Laughton, David Hemmings doing Richard Attenborough and Donald Pleasence parodying Donald Pleasence.

Canadian cinema was better represented by two low-budget productions made for CBC Television. Some years ago Robin Spry's *Prologue* looked at the happy and protest movements of the sixties, *Drying Up the Streets* is a satire on *Epilogue*, a disillusioned return to examine the more negative legacies of the sixties and drug culture. A middle-aged junkie is shocked into a sort of recovery; and his search for his lost daughter—also an addict—leads him into a world where drugs, prostitution, violence and organized crime are inextricably tangled. Really a sketch, filmed on a minimal budget, Spry's film is a very personal and intelligent document. Directed by Spry's producer Ralph L. Thomas, *Tyler* is a sort of companion piece. More on the surface, the film's merit is its response to relationships in a senseless family and a farming community and to the shortcomings of official agricultural support schemes.

Spain, even with a current quantitative slump in production, is still a source of evidence in Montreal. *La Ciudad Cremada* directed over a long period and under grave financial difficulties (it had more than 100 producers a day) is a film by Antonio Ribas. It celebrates the new outbreak of Catalan culture with a three-hour panorama of Catalan history from 1899 to



From the film documentary 'Gamin'

1909, as reflected in the lives of a middle-class family. A sort of Catalan 1909, it tends to be obscured by appalling American dubbing, but it shows definite vigour.

The veterans of modern Spanish cinema were both on show in Montreal. Juan Antonio Bardem's *El Puente*, much obscured by appalling American dubbing, is the story of an anti-Quixote, a lecherous little garage mechanic who crosses contemporary Spain in search of girls and fun, endeavouring never to involve himself with the many people he meets on his way. Luis Berlanga's *La Escopeta Nacional* (The National Shotgun) is a rude, jolly and often very funny popular farce set in a hunting party full of decadent aristocrats, movie stars, corrupt politicians and business opportunists.

French film makers continue to favour the genre of suppositional politico-economic affairs: Christian de Chalonge's *L'Argent des Autres* imagines the case of a functionary who is made scapegoat for massive corruption in the top executive of a great French banking house, and who fights to clear his name, only to see the true culprits still more securely established than before. Effectively told in a cool, sub-Costa Gavras narrative style, it has Jean-Louis Trintignant and Catherine Deneuve as the appealing hero and his wife.

Vera Belmont's *Prisonnier de Mao* uses a neo-documentary technique to describe Chinese communist techniques of accusation, forced confession, punishment and atonement, recounting the real-life experiences of a Franco-Chinese who eventually escaped to the West.

Another evident tendency

among French film makers is the study of the individual psychology and individual crisis. François Truffaut's new work, *La Chambre Verte*, which was chosen as the opening film, belongs to this group. Truffaut himself plays a man who has emerged from the First World War with an obsession with death and the departed. The portraits he hangs in the chapel which is the culmination of his work of celebrating his dead ones include that of Henry James, whose story inspired his strange austere fable.

A new Buñuel—Joyce, wife of Juan-Luis and so daughter-in-law of Luis—makes an auspicious debut with *La Jument* (The Stearn Mare) which describes stylishly, feelingly and with a good deal of humour the crisis of a married woman (a notable interpretation by the Canadian actress Carole Laure) quietly and definitely going to pieces. Gérard Blain's *Un Second Souffle* is about a middle-aged man battling to stay young. Robert Suck (who turns out to be bilingual) is admirably cast as the man who leaves his wife for a young girl but by bit finds he cannot stand the pace. Cool, pure and somewhat melancholically like all Blain's films, *Un Second Souffle* succeeds in making its hero's vain quest for lost youth never ridiculous, only wistfully human.

It is the discovery of these smaller, less obviously commercial works like *Un Second Souffle* or *Gamin*, that might otherwise never find an international showcase to attract the attention of critics and distributors, which justifies if anything can, the extravagant proliferation of film festivals.

David Robinson

Some of the reviews on this page appeared in later editions of yesterday's newspaper.

An exhilarating relief

Walküre
Covent Garden

William Mann

Much to the relief of all who are attending the first cycle of Wagner's *Der Ring* at the Royal Opera House this second leg was as noble and exhilarating as *Das Rheingold* on Monday had proved disheartening.

Götz Friedrich's production of *Die Walküre* has, for one thing, settled down into a momentous spectacle. Parts of it are realized as ideally as a well-travelled Wagnerite can remember, notably the opening of the third act with the Ride of the Valkyries: the richly coloured, menacing flashes and streams of lesser light at the back, the precipitous rock overhanging the corpse-straw battlefield, the warrior-maidens winged and armed, stubbling the precipice, singing robustly and in good tune, as an expert ensemble should. Svoboda's wooden platform whirled on its axis just enough to make dramatic points. There is a poignant movement at the beginning of the second act, repeated during one of Fricka's tirades, when Wotan gazes into the distance after Brünnhilde and, with more anxiety, after his Volsung children.

Osborne's production set in a sepulchral, seedy office by John Guter, allows the minor characters enough individual existence to show their wounds and enough threat to inhabit Maitland's fantasy.

At such moments the term "music-drama" is wholly justified: the singers were acting the music, the actors singing it.

as eloquently as the orchestra under Colin Davis was playing it. The first act, dear to every Wagnerite's heart, welled gloriously on its way, with a dry, graceful, anxious Siegmund (Heiga Dernesch) who blossomed gradually into an ardent lover and sang "Du bist der Lieber" as a prelude of her last, even more sublime outburst in the last act.

Peter Hofmann's Siegmund was virile and lyrical, not as dark in vocal colour as some may wish, matched almost too well by the ruggedly handsome, athletic, vibrant-toned Hunding of Ange Haugland, so sympathetic that one can hardly imagine why his wife should not adore him. Both Donald McIntyre and Josephine Veasey, as Wotan and his spouse, sang with more vigour and artistry than on the previous night, he giving a memorably urgent, incisive account of his great "Als junger Lieber" monologue.

I wrote enthusiastically about Gwyneth Jones's Brünnhilde at Gyneth a few weeks ago. Now she brings her interpretation to London. She was in just as glorious voice last night, perfectly steady, heroic but quite girlish, fully at home in the long final scene with Wotan, spacious and solemn in the Annunciation of Death to Siegmund which Davis took very slowly, and which she as well as he justified to the hilt. Her "Volsung" thrilling though it was would have looked more apt with a spear in her hand. I wish too that Friedrich would find a fuller visual representation of the entry of moonlight at "Hail Wer ging?" in the first act.

THEATRES

CRITERION 430 2216 (see page 1)

LESLEY PHILLIPS

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SECOND HILARIOUS AND VERY FUNNY

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M.M. KAYE

THE FAR PAVILIONS

By M.M. Kaye

Autumn fiction

Not for many an autumn has the publication of new novels by so many well-known writers coincided. Iris Murdoch, Paul Theroux, H.R.F. Keating, M.M. Kaye—their work has already been reviewed in *The Times*. Fiction by Anthony Burgess, A.S. Byatt, Janice Elliott, Olivia Manning, Dick Francis, Beryl Bainbridge, Ian McEwan, John Wain, William Trevor, Gunter Grass, to list but a few, is to come. Meanwhile, in what looks like the most crowded week for fiction this autumn, we review a selection of the latest offerings.

Merlin

By Robert Nye (Hamish Hamilton, £4.95)

Although Merlin is despised by the fourth of Malory's 21 books in *Le Morte D'Arthur* it is his like that Robert Nye chooses to use as a frontispiece to the illustrated edition of 1893. Beardsley may of course have been too bored by the legend to have read all of it at the time he completed this early drawing, but he may have felt—as Robert Nye plainly does—that Merlin, not Uther Pendragon, was the true begueter of Arthur and as such, merited greater prominence than the fabled king.

The reproduction of Beardsley's drawing on the cover of Nye's book certainly suggests a shared fascination for this arcane progenitor of Christianity construed legend: the very paradox Merlin represents, his straddling of timeless worlds, does make him a fitting emblem of creative energy.

Both Merlin and the eponymous hero of Nye's earlier novel, *Staffall*, declare the author's predilection for the fantastical. This book, however, deals more openly with his corresponding interest in the nature of fiction and its practical role—indeed can only be properly grasped and enjoyed, I think, if this tricky matter is seen as its conceptual base.

The book is put to work at a multiplicity of levels: the most apparent being a parodic cover of the story form. In this respect, the Arthurian legend is a cunning choice of material since it combines so many classic components—a doughty hero sprung from nowhere, beautiful heroines whose seduction is the source of the honourable plane of heroic games, or sacred marriage, tests of strength against improbable odds and the consistently motivating impulse (the suspense element if you like) of the quest.

Robert Nye has colossal fun exposing these formal metaphors of the unconscious. Arthur, incapable of anything without Merlin's fixing it, is in the eyes of his instigator, a creep to possess him in the sitting room, a bludgeoned. The women are more truthfully seen as vehicles of crude sexual fantasy. As for Guinevere, she is a very dumb broad indeed with her pouts and a horrible stutter. Ordained in a litter of knights with crackled skulls and jammed visors and more wittily of all, Nye reduces the Quest theme to shaggy dog form.

At this bawdy and irreverent level, the book is well. More ambitiously but less successfully conceived is the theme

PAUL THEROUX

PICTURE PALACE

Too good to miss... Paul Theroux is a first class novelist. Auberon Waugh, Evening Standard

Startlingly original, very funny and as starkly revealing as an x-ray photograph. Selina Hastings, Daily Telegraph

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The life style explored by Blond is richer, rarer, more scandalous than any Forsyte could conceivably have imagined. Philip Oakes, Sunday Times

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A brilliant new novel by the author of the 1974 Booker prize winner *The Siege of Krishnapur*. £4.95

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H.R.F. KEATING

A Long Walk to Wimbledon

All the images, stark and disturbing, are the product of an exciting creative mind, working with skill and confidence. It is bursting with original ideas and the writing style is consistently good... Peter Timmiswood, *The Times*

£4.50

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Merlin

By Robert Nye (Hamish Hamilton, £4.95)

Although Merlin is despised by the fourth of Malory's 21 books in *Le Morte D'Arthur* it is his like that Robert Nye chooses to use as a frontispiece to the illustrated edition of 1893. Beardsley may of course have been too bored by the legend to have read all of it at the time he completed this early drawing, but he may have felt—as Robert Nye plainly does—that Merlin, not Uther Pendragon, was the true begueter of Arthur and as such, merited greater prominence than the fabled king.

Jacky Gillott

The Singapore Grip

By J.G. Farrell (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £4.95)

It is not often that one finds an exercise in bibliography at the back of a novel, replete with such works as E.B. Schumpeter's *The Industrialization of Japan and Manchukuo* and Sir G. Maxwell's *The Civil Defence of Malaya*, and acknowledging a special debt to Professor H. Bauer's work on the rubber industry; but J.G. Farrell is obviously a conscientious as well as an ambitious historical novelist, anxious to explore the social and political assumptions of his characters, and to present them as both victims of and participants in the great events of the day. Troubles—that most excellent and undervalued of novels—presents a decaying Anglo-Irish hotel as a microcosm of a crumbling way of life. The *Siege of Krishnapur* takes place during the Indian Mutiny; and Mr. Farrell's latest novel describes both a particular family and the community at large in those crucial years of the 1940s when the fall of Singapore was in 1942.

Not surprisingly, *The Singapore Grip* tells a familiar story of much fiddling while Rome burns. The story revolves around the firm of Blackett and Webb, rubber merchants extraordinary and a pillar of the community in the town of Singapore. Old Walter Blackett has spent his whole working life out East: he is a shrewd and single-minded businessman, absorbed in the fortunes of his firm, impatient of Whitehall and its petty bureaucracy, worried about American and Japanese competition, unmoved at the strikes that have bedevilled the industry over the past few years.

When the novel opens, Walter's chief worry is finding a suitable husband for his daughter Joan, preparing his

Science fiction

Miracle Visitors

By Ian Watson (Gollancz, £4.95)

More Than Superhuman

By A.E. Van Vogt (New English Library, £4.95)

As writers they may seem poles apart: Watson, cerebral and very much self-aware of technique, and Vogt, with an instinctively apocalyptic style whose blundering expression paradoxically only adds to the vastness of his notions. Yet both are linked within the genre of S.F. by the sheer enthusiasm and joy in displaying ideas, revealing that famous sense of awe which the best science-fictioners can achieve. Both are more than touched by the infinite.

Mr. Watson organizes his story in his customary fashion, bringing two apparently disparate strands together in an eventual, singular noose of narrative. In one the director of a consciousness research group comes across repressed men-

NEW BOOKS/TWO

firm's jubilee celebration, worrying whether his fun-loving son will ever be up to taking the business over, and—as ever—scheming against his arch-rival, Solomon Langfield (as it happens, Langfield poses out as the Japanese forces close in, leaving his subordinate with the thankless task of smuggling his embelmed body to safety). Walter's problems are compounded when his partner also dies, and his son Matthew—the product of a debilitating progressive education in England—arrives to take up his inheritance.

Matthew is an events-driven idealist, much given (to Monty's disgust) to moralizing about politics and extolling the League of Nations. He is a gauche, blundering, impulsive, hardly capable of grasping the quality of the cynical Frenchman, Dupigny, who escaped from Indo-China and is only too well aware of what awaits the Colony as it jolies its oblivious ways through the familiar rounds of cricket and cocktail parties.

The *Singapore Grip* is an enterprising, intelligent and readable saga; yet, sad to say, it isn't as successful as one might have hoped. Part of the trouble is that Farrell's characters are a little flat and his historical account, though vivid, is a little too obvious. The quality of Farrell's characters is reinforced by the rather abrupt way in which they're brought off stage, which may be historically correct but will hardly endear him to the reader. The novel's view of the (important) idealist set against the blinkered businessman, the stereotype is always in danger of swamping the individual.

And much of the writing is so much flat and unexciting as the descriptions of chaos and carnage as the Japanese close in have a weary feeling to them, and all too often the author assumes an uneasy confidence in the reader's ability to follow like "True" and "Mind you..." ("What on earth did this signify? It could only mean that Joan had taken to writing her diary in code!").

To end on a positive note, however, the book is a delight to read. The author is Major Brendan Archer—a cryptic, melancholy and hugely sympathetic figure, the very antithesis of a stereotype—a welcome reappearance, and his first novel, *The Shadow Master*, is a delight to read. The book is a welcome addition to the provision of gas masks for the Singapore dogs; and that makes up for a great deal.

Jeremy Lewis

The Shadow Master

By Elaine Feinstein (Hutchinson, £5.50)

There are few novels as ambitious as Elaine Feinstein's *The Shadow Master*. It has an immense confidence about the high value of fun; in her poetry too Mrs. Feinstein has brought distinction to "joy that impudence", and her first previous novel, *The Book of David*, celebrated the surprises and richness of private searching and dreams; her new novel is immersed in the public and private visions of nothing less than a whole planet and moves through Istanbul, London, Moscow, Leningrad (once Smyrna), Jerusalem, Prague, Garmisch, Holland, Essex, and many other dreamlands. Her writing is superb; she evokes a subtle reality and abundance of detail, a writer's art at its best. The book is a masterpiece of succinct vividness and beauty; and while the starting temperament or philosophy of one of her main characters is said to be the unnamed glee, her dialogue is exact and witty. The story she tells is an eternally truthful one.

In an unseasonable, warm November, Paul Nathan, an Oxford music student, is stuck in an Istanbul hotel. There has been a power failure rather than a failure, he is told; the hotel generator is "not always very continuous". The girl in charge of the Golden Wonder tour tries to console him, but when he is freed from the lift she introduces him to a middle-aged man, Vee, who has a soft Birmingham accent and a stone house that has endured three centuries of war. Vee also has a following.

Myrna Blumberg

The Master Mariner

By Nicholas Monsarrat (Cassell, £4.95)

This novel is superb. Nicholas Monsarrat, the master of the sea story, has returned to his first love and produced a book of devastating excitement and readability.

The conception of the story is stunning in its breadth of vision and its deceptive simplicity. The hero, Matthew Lawe, is first encountered at the time of the Spanish Armada. He is coxswain to Sir Francis Drake. The Vice Admiral gives him the task of leading the fire boats into Calais Roads to wreck the Spanish warships.

Lawe, eaten away by fear, deserts his post. He abandons his boat and his comrades. It is an act of monstrous cowardice. No earthly punishment can expiate his crime.

Captured by one of the warships it had been his task to destroy, he finds himself on a bleak Scottish island. There he learns from a witch that a terrible curse has been placed upon him—he will never die. He is doomed to wander the world's wild waters until the seas run dry.

It is a device that might sound painfully clumsy. It is not. It succeeds because Mr. Monsarrat has confidence, craftsmanship and creativity of the very highest order.

With these formidable weapons at his command he leads Matthew Lawe through two centuries of British maritime history.

In seven episodes he is seen as a young sea cadet, a mate with Henry Haddock, pirate with Henry Morgan, clerk with Sam Pepps, fisherman in Newfoundland, navigator with Captain Cook, and naval officer with Lord Nelson.

Each episode is self-contained. Each is a story in itself. The writer's justifiable enthusiasm for his project is instantly translated to the reader. Never for a moment does he overdo himself. Yet he is constantly stretching his considerable talents to produce a novel of compelling vigour and vitality.

It is the work of a brilliant story teller. The construction of the plot, the economy of dialogue, the speed and dash of the action, the richness of the descriptive passages are a model to aspiring writers—and to many others who make a living out of their profession.

Tom Hutchinson

The Gate of Worlds

By Robert Silverberg (Gollancz, £5.95)

Another what-if novel. This time what if the Black Death had killed off more than it actually did? So London is now New Istanbul and the Aztecs still hold an astounding power. The construction of a 18-year-old Dan Beauchamp, on an expedition to the Upper Hemisphere, moves fast and should fascinate all the young people for whom it seems intended.

Leap to the Galactic Core, by John Paxon (Hale, £3.95). And it is a leap in the dark of a very unfriendly universe for spacemen Cliff and Morgan, with their innumerable bees to out to destroy the cyclo-creatures. Straightforward adventure yarn that suddenly and surprisingly mutates into a wistful affirmation for all living things. Don't miss quite so much as the other quite makes for an unusual read.

Derek Park

The Best Friends

By Envy Humphries (Hodder & Stoughton, £4.95)

This is the continuing story of the career of Amy Barry, Enid Pryddach (first appeared in *File and Blood*), 1938. Wild with excitement, their escape from small, Welsh life to sea side university, both girls are very Welsh both speak the language and they strenuous attempts to themselves of the heavy chivalry of the male students. Enid falls in love with a poetic John Cilla More, a young solicitor, who does save him from being his offering described as "a bit of filth" by the judges. A handsome Welsh madman, who, as someone says, "a particular gift for seeing on the wrong side of the people". Both girls make a tures in support of their which seem at the same time heroic and more a bit foolish. In Amy's case, ensures that Val loses chance of a good job, and is expelled from the college. The view of the community, Pen Lewis, that Val is "a big hearted purp begins to have me that little validity in the middle class war in "big value".

While this novel is not readable than *Flesh & Blood*, I do feel that Mr. Humphries, to a certain extent, is filling in the details, in a way that is not a future reference. The enormous power of the novel, which is a farcical element in the and the Nationalists, the one, in the importance of preventing Sunday. If hope he is preparing for final volume, packed action, a drawing together the threads of narrative seem to have become more than a little tangled.

Philipa Toke

Family Business

By Anthony Blond (Andre Deutsch, £5.95)

There hardly seems enough in *Family Business* to convince a reader. Anthony Blond started out of a burning need to convey his understanding of spirit, blood, guts and bus achievements of a Jewish industrialist, and his relation to the world. He is the son of a penniless em Jew. By page 15 he is enough, by page 24 knigt by page 75 ennobled—there are 356 pages still to read. As his lively face bluffs, a certain pigness, the regard and fear of family, successfully into real life, the climax of the book, sudden realization that he been on the wrong side in argument about the estate of the state of Israel, to involve more than our interest.

One or two minor changes occasionally flicker enceph usually when they are beha badly. But the narrative is connected, the period is vague, the people so little individualized that the most read page in the book is bearing the family tree. In the first prerequisite of saga—vivid characters in w fate one is vitally involved altogether lacking, I must say, is the true test, not especially interested in Je family life, or the machi of big business, or the signs of big businessmen, profit and loss. But I am ready to be pulled into the of such people as into the of any characters, even an author whose own power or gift for character is sufficiently strong in this case, alas, there seems good reason why anyone caught up emotionally with family simply because of Jewishness should find *Family Business* compulsive. And there are two more to come about the Sterling, which I may make so bold to say.

Derek Park

The Action

By Francis King (Hutchinson, £4.95)

The action brought to stop the publication of a novel by a woman who fancies herself caricatured in it, is the least important element of Francis King's new novel. The important thing is the relationship between the protagonist, Hazel, and the author—between Martha and Hazel. Martha, suffocatingly kind when she is not unreasonably bitchy, the worst cook in W.I., who insists on inflicting her awful Irish stew on everyone, and who has two Great Egyptian lodgers on warmed-up tinny meat, is one of the most irritating women in modern fiction. Time and time again as one is driven to feel some sympathy with her she behaves so ferociously badly as to quench it. By this means she is made at last a burden too great for even herself to bear.

Yet Hazel, with whom we must genuinely sympathize, has at bottom a hatred of Martha revealed in its full intensity only at the end of the novel, and too deep to excuse. Who deserves the worst of life—indeed, who gets it? Martha, winning, is in the end utterly defeated; Hazel is persuaded of her own guilt. Bitterness, in fact, is maintained by action.

The novel has an extraordinary intensity which sharpens the plot progresses. There is a great number of characters, some of them so minor as to be almost superfluous, but all so vividly alive that they are as inevitable within the book as such people are in life. Dim Nigel, Martha's brother, is that most difficult of all characters to bring off: a minor figure in the plot but entirely illuminating the theme, which is the similarity of love and hatred.

The Action is almost shockingly readable—yet though the texture is light, each of the

We are amused!

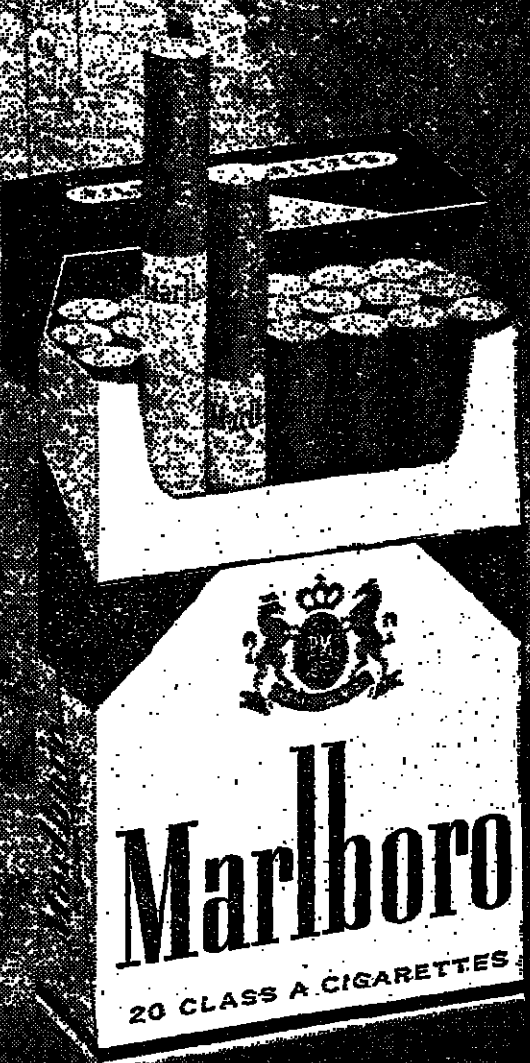
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Ronald Butt

Rhodesia: a case for counter sanctions

The end may not precisely justify the means, but to the contemporary radical mind, and its canting followers in the reigning moral establishment, the cause obviously makes it hard to condemn the method. Nowhere is this more clearly revealed than in the reactions and non-reactions to recent events in Rhodesia.

First, on August 10, there was the announcement that the World Council of Churches had decided to contribute a further £45,000 from its "special fund" to the "programme to combat racism" to Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe's guerrillas. So soon after the brutal slaughter of the U.M. missionaries at Umtali, this looked like a deliberate challenge to see whether any of WCC's member churches would dare to criticize the political activities of the council. There was hardly a murmur of dissent.

Indeed, the very next day, the Lambeth conference of Anglican bishops, having discussed this new submission to the terrorist, rejected criticism and enthusiastically pledged their loyalty to the World Council, urging Anglicans and all member churches to "reaffirm their support and to strengthen their understanding of this body". Nor was the British Council of Churches out of step. Although it was not consulted because there was no reason why it should be, its spokesman said: "Basically we support the World Council of Churches' special fund for the anti-racist programme."

Then at the beginning of September, Mr. Nkomo's guerrillas, as though to prove that no good will or money could in them to more civilized ways, shot down (and announced that they will do again) an Air Rhodesia civilian Viscount aeroplane. Only 18 of the 52 passengers were still alive after the plane hit the ground. Of these 18, Mr. Nkomo's savages deliberately shot and beheaded 10 to death, with the other hidden survivors as witnesses.

Meanwhile, however, the press was

seeing about something that it really felt merited sustained inquiry and condemnation: the decent, allegedly practised by British politicians and officials, in turning a blind eye to arrangements for allowing oil to circumvent Rhodesian sanctions. Let me hasten to say that if the law has been broken in this matter, then, of course, there should be prosecutions. Obviously, too, if politicians have so little faith in the law that they themselves assist its evasion, that too is a matter of public concern.

On the other hand, the outraged fervour with which the conduct of the oil companies and the British politicians has been probed and condemned contrasts starkly with the preference to do no more than hewl the latest guerrilla atrocity without launching any condemnation at the leaders responsible for it.

As for the WCC, although it insists that its gifts to the guerrillas are for "humanitarian" purposes only, it is careful to stress that it does not attempt to control how the money is used, preferring to rely on "all the evidence available to it" (the nature of which is never disclosed) that it is used for humanitarian purposes.

Yet where precisely the WCC's money goes is not the main point: the amount is comparatively small (it totals about £73,000 since 1971). Its significance is largely symbolic. The WCC makes no bones about the fact that it gives this money because it approves of the cause for which the guerrillas fight. It therefore, regardless of the savagery with which the fight is carried on, the WCC still continues to provide the money without a word of outright condemnation, and with no suggestion that its subsidies might be stopped, then it must follow that to the WCC the means employed, however gruesome, have to be endured for the sake of the end. Its approval of the cause is unconditional. What an extraordinary reading of the New Testament this is!

The WCC has consistently used weasel words to avoid any retreat from its commitment, which is substantially political rather than theological. When Roman Catholic missionaries were murdered at Umtali, for instance, the WCC "deeply deplored" these "senseless" killings. The choice of "deplore" which means bewail, weep or lament, instead of "condemn" is itself instructive.

So is the use of the escape-word "senseless" which is usually applied in such cases, as though to imply that the real offence of the guerrillas is that (like an unruly child) they are really doing themselves no good.

The excuses given by the WCC to its critics are thenceforth political; they have nothing to do with religion. When the WCC excuses violence as "the lesser of two evils" what sort of violence does it mean? Is it wholly contemptuous of the attempt to draw some sort of line of decency in the conduct of guerrilla warfare? Is it shooting down an aeroplane, murdering and maiming those who are defenceless and not fighting to be regarded as less criminal than the fact that Mr. Smith's regime continues to exist?

And what has the WCC to say about abduction of thousands of children from Rhodesia who are forced across the border at gun-point and with threats against their families and are obliged to change their names, so that neither the International Red Cross nor any other agency is able to establish communication between them and their parents? Speaking in the conduct of the guerrilla warfare, it is shooting down an aeroplane, murdering and maiming those who are defenceless and not fighting to be regarded as less criminal than the fact that Mr. Smith's regime continues to exist?

What can we say for myself. I think the time has come for the application of financial sanctions against the WCC and the B.C.C. Since the leaders of the church prefer silence (why have the archbishops and bishops not condemned

without compromise the recent actions of Mr. Nkomo?) perhaps the laity could speak for them.

None of the money from the "special fund" originates from ordinary church collections or church funds. It comes (it is insisted) only from those who wish it to go for this purpose. But the origin of the "special fund", and even whether it is used by the guerrillas for guns or butter is not the point. What matters is that it is the WCC which decided that this fund should be used as a symbol of Christian approval for terrorism in Rhodesia, and the WCC depends on the contributions of many churches internationally. In this country, the Church of England contributed £13,050 in 1977 to the WCC, and the Methodists £5,000.

If we wish to stop the bureaucracy of politically minded WCC clerics from their present conduct, the churches will have to stop the money that supports their organization. But how can we persuade the supreme church leaders in Britain to do this? (All honour to the Salvation Army for the strength of its conscience in this matter.)

If all churches were to decline to put any money in the church boxes for the WCC, I think that the minds and consciences of the leaders of the Church would be greatly concentrated in advance of their synod this November.

What could be more Christian than sanctions intended to demonstrate that the end does not justify the means, and that if the means sink in the nostrils of mankind as vile savagery, then the cause that promotes them must be condemned. As the easy communications familiarize us with the daily bread of brutality, we are in some danger of losing our capacity to be outraged. We need to regain it. We must not lose it as a result of the cold-blooded spiritual treason of the clerics.



Some of the Jewish children who were allowed into Britain, arriving at Liverpool December 1938.

Why Britain barred the way to Palestine

The Second World War had many tens of millions of civilian victims, of all faiths and many nationalities. Among the six million Jewish victims were tens of thousands of Jews who had permission to leave German-dominated Europe, but who could find no country to let them in. Britain took in nearly 70,000 Jews between 1933 and 1938, and a further 100,000 Jews reached Palestine in those same years.

But within six months of the notorious "Kristallnacht" in Germany in November, 1938, when hundreds of synagogues were burnt, and their plight vividly described by the British consular officials on the spot, the Jewish national home in Palestine was closed to all but a fraction of those Jews who still hoped to find refuge there. The Cabinet archives show how, in a memorandum from the Cabinet on January 18, 1939, the Colonial Secretary, Malcolm MacDonald, wrote bluntly: "Arab detestation of the Jewish invasion of Palestine has become a fact of life. It would be wholly wrong to suggest that this large Arab population should one day in their own native land come under the rule of the newly arrived Jews." This was one of the main arguments used to support the new policy of restricting Jewish immigration.

The archives of the Foreign Office show how quickly this policy was transmitted into action. Indeed, on January 24, 1939, the Foreign Office asked the Bulgarian Government to "take immediate steps to 'put an end' to the movement of Jewish refugees from central Europe who were trying to reach Palestine without British entry permits." In an attempt to stop the immigrants before they reached Palestine, similar requests were telegraphed repeatedly to the Governments of Greece, Yugoslavia, Poland, Turkey and Romania. The archives show that even the Germans were asked to help the British to lessen the pressure of immigration, for on March 2, 1939, the Foreign Office telegraphed to the British Ambassador in Berlin:

"There is a large irregular movement from Germany of Jewish refugees who, as a rule, set out without visas or any arrangements for their reception, and their attempt to land in any territory seems to them to present the slightest possibility of receiving them. This is a cause of great embarrassment to His Majesty's Government and also to the American Government, and the latter have expressed a wish that the British Government should take steps to discourage such travel on German ships."

The Cabinet minutes show the reasons behind this policy. At a Cabinet meeting on January 18, 1939, Malcolm MacDonald told his colleagues that, in view of the increasingly dan-

gerous European situation, Britain "could not afford to lose the confidence and friendship of a large part of the Muslim world". It was for this reason that the severe restrictions against Jewish immigration decided upon by the British Government in April, 1939, included an eventual Arab veto on the number of Jewish immigrants. The decision to allow the Arabs to impose this veto arose out of the repeated requests, not only of the Palestinian Arabs, but of five independent Arab states, Egypt, Transjordan, Iraq, the Yemen and Saudi Arabia.

The Cabinet minutes of May 1 recorded Malcolm MacDonald's remark that "As regards the policy itself, he had frankly admitted that certain points had been inserted to meet Arab pressure and which, perhaps, would have been omitted if the matter were looked at on its strict merits."

The success of Britain's anti-refugee measures on Arab opinion was attested to as early as May 10, when the senior British diplomat in Bucharest was able to report to the Foreign Office: "Palestine Government's action in arresting and ordering away Jewish immigrants has had profound effect in Egypt." Such concrete action, the diplomat added, had "far more value in the eyes of an Oriental than any number of promises and agreements."

The Jews continued to try to leave Europe, but despite a letter on July 6 from Clifford Norton, the British Charge d'Affaires in Warsaw, describing the terrible plight of Slovak Jews, these same Jews were described inside the Foreign Office, in a minute of July 24, as "Jews who panicked unnecessarily and who need not have left."

Efforts to find some other overseas haven for the Jews continued to fail, as the Colonial Office records made clear. The Muslim ruler of the Arab Ocean island of Socotra reported that he was indeed willing to take refugees from Europe, but only if they were Christians, and Malcolm MacDonald went so far as to warn a special Cabinet Committee on refugees that if European Jews were allowed into the West Indies, he was "afraid" as he put it, that after five years "they would acquire the right to emigrate into the United Kingdom."

With the coming of war in September, 1939, the policy of restricting Jewish immigration to Palestine remained in force. This affected even German Jews who had permission to emigrate. On September 8, 1939, the United States Ambassador in Berlin, now in charge of British interests there, asked the Foreign Office in London what these Jews should do. Ten days later, the Foreign Office records show, the Ambassador was told that:

On the outbreak of war, visas previously applied for and held by the individual to enable him to travel to Palestine would be of no use. The only way that the German Jews were stuck at the mouth of the Danube for lack of ship tickets."

On September 20, 1939, Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister, had asked Isidore Miel for visas to Palestine for 20,000 Polish Jewish children. The note of the Colonial Office shows that also reasons why the request turned down was the visas, although it appears they were not as actual of the promise made. Arabs four months later would certainly be so regretted by the Arabs, a little note was added: "The 20,000 children from Poland this moment would simplify the C.W. problem." Five days later the Cabinet papers recorded that War Cabinet Committee decided to allow the entry of "Reich national" as a settlement of Jews in the colonies should be "suspect for the duration of the war."

Even Churchill, when he was in power, was powerless to change the attitude of the British Government to modify the rule which created, indeed, it was direct result of Churchill's lagging the importance of the "considerations of majority" in the C.O. Office went so far, in December 1940, as to designate major matters as purely "a matter of official note, to keep outside the realm of C. policy," and thus avoid the need to submit them to Churchill's decision.

Churchill's new nobility reached a few weeks after Martin, Churchill's Private Secretary, had the Colonial Office, at Churchill's request, to allow Jewish refugees to be treated as "cently treated". The C.O. Office took a different view of the conditions of decent was felt by one of those actual "opinion" as a deterrent to Jews in Eastern Europe. One of the striking features of the archives is the extent to which the arguments and activities, not only of the British but of many other official first-hand knowledge or experience were either ignored or overruled.

Martin Gil

Exile and Return, by I. Gilbert, is published by Weidenfeld & Nicolson.

The economic perils of thinking for the moment

Nothing could better illustrate the triviality of the Wilson-Collaghan-Healey approach to policy in general and economic policy in particular than the question the Prime Minister chose to put to the nation in his now notorious non-election broadcast. "Let's think for the moment," he intoned, "of the great domestic issues that the country faces now and ask ourselves whether a general election now would make them any better this winter."

It is this obsession with the short-term that has been the bugbear of economic policy-making in Britain in recent years, and emancipation from it is the sine qua non of economic success. It is in large measure this obsession, too, that has led the present government, along with a number of its predecessors, to treat wage control as the central pillar of economic policy, and to tailor all its other policies to the presumed needs of wage control.

Surely by now we have learned the hard way that nothing is attained without a price, and in particular that the long-term costs of formal incomes policies in practice invariably exceed any short-term benefits that may flow from them. As even Sir Ronald McIntosh, a long-standing advocate of incomes policies, ruefully conceded in his speech on redrafting as Director-General of NEDC a few months ago: "Over the years, incomes policies have not on balance brought any net benefit to this country and may indeed—through their effect on industrial relations and incentives—have done more harm than good."

The time has come for a wholly new approach to economic policy in Britain. And the overriding need is for a long-term stabilisation programme to defeat inflation, recreate business confidence, and provide a favourable climate for economic growth.

At the heart of such a programme must lie a firm commitment to a steady and gradual reduction in the rate of growth of the money supply, until it is consistent with our best guess at the potentially sustainable real rate of economic growth. Only in this way can inflation be wrung out of the system.

But this alone is not enough. In theory, there is no direct connection between monetary and fiscal policy. In theory, the Budget deficit, created by excessive government expenditure, can be made compatible with a given rate of monetary growth. In practice, however, there is a very close and indeed crucial connection. For as the events of this summer underlined, until it is consistent with our best guess at the potentially sustainable real rate of economic growth, inflation will be wrung out of the system.

And this in turn not merely vitiates the supposed expansionary effect of the large Budget deficit, but also bears down inexorably with special severity on the private sector. All this, moreover, assumes that governments do not succumb to the

ever-present temptation to try to avoid this unpleasant consequence of a large Budget deficit by financing it through an inflation of the money supply instead.

Thus an equally important part of the long-term stabilisation plan has to be a reduction in the present Budget deficit to well below this year's forecast level of £8,500m.

Indeed, something operationally and psychologically akin to the old balanced Budget discipline needs to be restored: the secret of practical economic success, as overseas experience confirms, is the acceptance of known rules. Rules rule: OK?

It is this basic truth that lies at the root of the failure of the fine-tuning of demand management approach to economic policy. For quite apart from anything else, we simply do not have the knowledge to fine tune sensibly—nor do we possess sufficiently precise and sensitive controls. The fundamental point, which the fine tuners have never understood, is that, at bottom, economics is about markets, and markets cannot be fine tuned. All that happens if a government attempts to fine tune—whether by fiscal or monetary means—is that it forfeits the very real gains to business confidence that derives from a known long-term stabilisation programme.

Nor, incidentally, is there any reason to fear that any significant reduction in the Budget deficit, achieved—as it must be—by trimming back public expenditure, will lead to massive unemployment. As the London Business School recently pointed out, between the third quarter of 1976 and the third quarter of 1977, the Budget deficit (as measured by the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement) was cut by an unprecedented £5,000m (taking the quarterly figures at an annual rate). Mr. Wynne Godley, the eminent observer of the neo-Keynesian leader of the new Cambridge school of economists, predicted in a letter to *The Times* in September, 1976, that a cut of this magnitude would add "perhaps a million to unemployment in 1978". In the event, unemployment rose by roughly 100,000—substan-

tially less than when the Budget deficit was soaring through the roof. The proof of the pudding is in the eating.

But just as a coherent long-term approach to the demand side of the economy is required, in place of the frantic fine-tuning to which industry has had to become accustomed, so, too, on the supply side—where so many of our difficulties lie—a similar transformation is long overdue.

One of the most widely held myths of our time is that an imperfection of the market, and the market is undoubtedly riddled with imperfections—is in itself a justification for government intervention. The truth is that, for intervention to be justified, it must be demonstrated that the imperfections of government action are less serious than the imperfection of the market that the intervention in question is intended to correct. And this is not an easy condition to satisfy.

Even with the best of intentions, governments can get things wrong—and when they do, there is no self-correcting mechanism as there is, to a greater or lesser extent, in the case of market failure. Indeed, the admission of error is usually the hardest course of all for any government. And, of course, they do not always have the best of intentions. Government intervention of this kind, in the real world, is invariably guided by the crudest of political passions, and it is all too easy for the lure of marginal cost pricing to be suspended in marginal seats.

Thus the overriding need on the supply side is to replace the gamut of discretionary government interventions designed to meet piecemeal, term by term, crisis after another, which merely treat (or mistreat) the symptoms of our economic debility, with a really significant reduction in personal taxation, at all levels, in order to recreate the incentive to the individual to acquire skills, to expand and, above all, quite simply, the incentive to work.

This can be done, provided the will is there. In part, a substantial reduction in income tax at all levels can be financed by a shift of more of the

burden of taxation on to spending: in recent years, thanks largely to the non-indexation of our tax system, the shift has been in the opposite direction. It can be financed by the growing bonus of the yield of Petroleum Revenue Tax and oil royalties. But given the need to accompany this reduction in income tax with the equally necessary reduction in the Budget deficit, it will also be necessary to hold back public expenditure.

However, this must be put into perspective. In the first place, public expenditure was cut substantially last year (1977-78), partly at the behest of the IMF and partly, it would seem, through inadvertence; and with this cut came a sharp reduction in the Budget deficit. Reversing the present Government has decided to budget this year (1978-79) for a 6 per cent, or £4,000m, increase in public expenditure in real terms—while, of course, the sole reason for the expected £3,000m rise in the Budget deficit, had last year's level been held in real terms, there would not have been any need for any further economies in the overall figure (although there would still have been a pressing need for changes within that total).

And in the second place, it should not be forgotten that the level of public services, the long run directly and increasingly depends on the wealth of the economy as a whole; and any economic policy designed to improve the conditions for wealth creation will imply, at the end of the day, a higher and a lower level of public services.

We have here, therefore, the essential elements of a coherent long-term approach to both the demand side and the supply side of the economy, and one that differs sharply from the discredited short-term expedients of the present administration. Sooner or later, when even Mr. Callaghan can run away no longer, it will be put to the British people.

Nigel Lawson

The author is Conservative MP for Blaby.

ARTS DIARY

Women shine in Leeds piano contest

After years of male domination, women are coming strongly to the fore at this year's triennial Leeds International Piano Competition, offering the strong possibility that for the first time since the competition started, in 1963, it will be won by a woman.

Out of 23 pianists who have won prizes at the Leeds competitions only four have been women, but this year they make up six of the 10 semi-finalists. Among them are at least two potential winners: Lydia Artymiw, from the United States, and Diana Kacso, from Brazil.

In the second round Artymiw, aged 23, played Schumann, with the sort of beauty and insight that had observers in delight, while Kacso, aged 23, provided a performance of Brahms's third piano sonata which had one enthusiast in the audience calling for more.

The other woman semi-finalists include the youngest of the 72 competitors, Kristin Merscher, aged 17. She is not likely to top the list this year, but this German girl has a formidable talent.

The chairman of the competition, Fanny Waterman, who founded the contest with Marion Thorpe, is delighted at finding

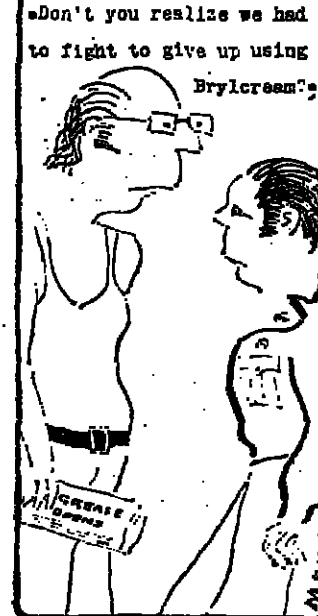
some really fine woman pianists. "I think there is a need for another great woman pianist," she said.

The quality of the British entrants also does a credit to the competition. Although a Briton, Michael Roll, won the first Leeds competition, British pianists have rarely shown up in the finals and some of the foreign judges were pleasantly surprised to discover the standard of this year's competitors from Britain.

Ian Hobson, aged 26, who won first prize in the Van Cliburn Competition last year, has been particularly impressive, winning warm applause from the judges (which has not often happened during the past week). The two other British semi-finalists are so youthful as to suggest that the future may bring great things from them: Philip Smith, 20 and Kathryn Stott, 19.

The names of the six finalists will be announced late tonight and then each of the six will play a piano concerto. A British winner may be conceivable, a woman winner may be quite likely, but they will all have to beat the young French pianist, Michel-Jean Jacques Dalbert, who is 23. The style and sensitivity of his performance of Schubert in the second round was such that not only was there enthusiastic applause from the jury but three of the judges stood in tribute.

"Don't you realise we had to fight to give up using Brylcreem?"



Teachers judge

The jury at Leeds this year contains fever "great names" than might be expected: the emphasis in selecting judges has been on teachers rather than famous performers. Some, like the ebullient Russian judge, Dmitri Bashkrov, are still very active concert pianists,

but Bashkrov is also the teacher of the last Leeds winner, Dmitri Alexeyev. The Hungarian judge, Lajos Hurnadi, whose playing may be little known in Britain, was a prizewinner of the Leeds such pianists as Peter Frankl and Tamas Vasary.

The jury this year has a unanimity of approach that is unusual for such competitions: there may be disagreements about which competitors should receive the final prizes, but the judges seem to be united in their search for pianists who offer, not simply technical brilliance but also true artistry. Certainly there appear to have been few serious disputes so far within the jury.

One judge said that it was a tribute to Leeds that after the first round the jury knocked out "one or two pianists who were 'really very good' indeed." They had felt that the performers had little else to offer, he said, but in other piano competitions such players would have gone a long way.

A world tour

The contestants who entered the Leeds competition rarely much interested in the money prizes but what does attract them is the ever-lengthening roster of engagements that are offered to the winners. There are more than 70 en-

agements, and it would probably take a couple of years to complete them all, almost a career on its own. They range from dates with the London Symphony Orchestra and at the Edinburgh Festival to recitals for the Horsham Music Circle and the Holmes Chapel Music Society. A growing list of overseas engagements includes concerts with orchestras in many European countries, in the United States and in Japan.

The winner can rarely fulfil every engagement. The agents descend on Leeds at the end of this week, to sign up the best contestants, and after the competition has ended winners will work out which performances can be fitted in, usually leaving plenty of opportunities for the other prizewinners.

Fanny Waterman is a firm believer in using Leeds's "excellent" to arrange such concerts. So this year she approached Lady Solti, formerly Valerie Pitts, whose father, Mr. William Pitts, used to be the lord mayor's secretary in Leeds.

Her husband, Sir Georg Solti, is music director of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra and with a few days back came word that the Leeds winner will be offered three concerts with the Chicago orchestra—which is one offer, I suspect, that the winner will certainly manage to fit in.

Another dance goes East

When I reported last that a young British dancer, Nadia Kaimanova, was to join the Bolshoi Ballet were people in the ballet who suggested that I was mistaken or, at best, a bit hoarse, such was their dis at the idea of a Briton joining the company. As it turns out, there is fact two young women have for Moscow. Ann Hark dancer in her twenties. Brockenhurst, Hampshire, also been accepted to train dance with the company. At one time she was in by Richard Collins, who is with the Bolshoi, and he said her just to keep pressing Russians I she wanted to join the company. That she with almost fanatical enthusiasm.

When the company visited Brussels not long ago, talked her way into classes with its dancers. Her dance finally came with Nadia after their tea in England, Alexis Rastanov, arranged for them to with the Bolshoi dancers at the ballet competition at in Bulgaria, in July, and Russians then invited her to join the company. They for Moscow on Tuesday.

Martin Huckle

100,000 school children are helping make children happy

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THE OPTIONS FOR BRITISH LEYLAND

As if the Government were to be faced again with the unavoidable necessity of making difficult and basic decisions about the future of Leyland. Again, and in this case, the company was in public ownership and the Ryder report was accepted. The future blueprint, the company has failed to meet its production, market and financial targets. The fact that future employment capital from the Government should be conditional on improved performance has not the carrot of increased productivity, democracy, and improved security of employment has equally failed. The fact that the National Enterprise Board as its major shareholder, and the Government as its owner, has failed to do so, now once again have to face the fact that the Leyland plan for the years up to 1981 and its business plan for current year are in tatters. Leyland chairman, Mr. Michael Edwards, must be in a state of despair. He has now in his job almost a year. He would, himself, doubtless be the first to admit, he made mistakes, particularly in early days. These were early because, despite his industrial experience, he had not been exposed before to a situation so highly political as this. In which industrial politics conducted in the corridors of Whitehall and Westminster, a professional manager, not a professional politician.

British Leyland presents the impression of an uncontrolled and uncontrollable problem. When the NEB and the Government again face it squarely, the probability is that they will conclude on political grounds that nothing substantial can be done between now and the eventual general election. The direct and indirect employment connected with the company are so substantial that no government would voluntarily take drastic action, leading to such substantial redundancies so close to an election. The main problem for the company lies in its car division and here the impact would be concentrated in the West Midlands. Upwards of 115,000 are employed in making cars and the indirect effect on employment, if all car production were stopped overnight, might be four or five times as high. The impact on component and associated industries would in practice turn the West Midlands with its marginal seats into an industrial disaster area. The political and practical arguments in favour of letting things drift on downwards are as a result only too obvious.

The drift, however, cannot continue much longer. The options open are both limited and unattractive. Apart from the general malaise of British Leyland, any analysis must focus on the problem of the mass car division. In addition to low productivity and poor delivery, this is the section of the company that evidently does not have the range of models, or the development programmes, credibly to compete with the rest of the world.

In theory, a possible strategy would be a massive injection of capital, aimed at jumping Leyland cars within a short time span up to the sales performance levels of the main foreign and domestic competitors. There is, however, nothing in the past record, or present posture, of the company that could lead a government to the conclusion that this was a rational expenditure of public money.

Also in theory, it would be possible to allow, or encourage, a foreign takeover of all, or part, of Leyland. Renault has had an impressive record and might under certain circumstances like the additional base that could be provided by Leyland in order to create an integrated European capacity to match, say, Ford of Europe. A Japanese partner might be sought on the ground of joining those that you cannot beat. However, in the first place it is not clear why any successful foreign producer would willingly take on the problems of Leyland. And, secondly, the political and trade union problems of such a move would be to put it no higher, substantial.

There remains only the third possible course, the dismemberment of British Leyland. In other circumstances a receiver might be a way of bringing realism into the company as a whole and redeploying the assets to other ends. In practice, however, with a company owned as to 98 per cent by a government agency, whose credit is effectively underwritten by the taxpayer, a conventional receivership has no meaning; the Government in practice would be liable for all Leyland's liabilities.

The aim, therefore, should be to simulate the positive aspects of a receivership by reconstruction. The most important step would be to liberate the profitable, and potentially profitable, parts of the business and give them off into separate companies with separate managements. At the moment they suffer, because those responsible for them at the moment have no time to devote creatively to their expansion and development, so preoccupied are they with the problems of the mass car division.

With the mass car division hived off into an entirely separate company, the other parts of British Leyland would be able to work out their own best futures in a number of different possible ways. Meanwhile, the car company would be left to swim, or continue to sink, by itself. If the governments of the day felt forced to continue to pour in public money, they would not doubt do so. But they would then be obliged to show clearly to the industry and the country the precise cost of what they were doing.

EUROPE AND THE DEVELOPING WORLD

Intensive negotiations are to get under way in Brussels for the renewal, or amendment, of the Lomé Convention. This is the five-year agreement between the European Community and (at present) three African, Caribbean and Pacific states (ACP). It is to expire in 1980, and the Commission would like to see a new convention ready to take effect without a hiatus. Negotiations for the ACP states, and others of the "development" type within the EEC, are looking for significant improvements in the Convention, which they have not brought anything to the concrete benefits to the ACP countries are suggested by the self-regulatory rhetoric often heard on the EEC side.

From the point of view of the developing world, of course, it is vitiated from the start by the fact that it excludes the South Asian countries where of the world's poor people live, as well as Latin America and South-East Asia. It can be defended on the grounds that it avoids spreading a quantity of aid and advantages insidiously through a more honest nation would be that it is opening the European market for manufactured products to those developing tries best equipped to take advantage of it—for instance Brazil or Singapore.

Politically it would be quite realistic to suppose that the Community is in a mood to throw open to the developing world at large. A few new states may be brought into the fold if they decide they want to.

perhaps soon Namibia and Zimbabwe. But the geographical conditions for membership are unlikely to be relaxed, even for such obviously needy and unthreatening potential candidates as Sri Lanka or Bangladesh. The essential question is what can be done to make Lomé more effective in promoting the development of the existing ACP states?

Several of the most able negotiators for these states outlined their criticisms of the present arrangements at a seminar in London earlier this week. The European Development Fund was compared unfavourably to other aid donors, both bilateral and multilateral, because of its lengthiness and complexity of its procedures. Likewise the Stabex scheme—the fund to stabilize ACP countries' commodity export earnings, much vaunted as Lomé's great innovation—was said to be very disappointing in practice: unduly restricted in its application, protecting only money as opposed to real earnings, and administered in a very ineffectual fashion, presumably because the FEC had made only very limited funds available for it.

But no developing country wants to be dependent either on aid or on compensatory payments for loss of putative earnings. They would much prefer to pay their way by producing goods and selling them for foreign currency. It was clear at the seminar that the central pre-occupation of the ACP states are industrialization and access to the European market. One of the things they do not like about their present relationship with Europe is that their role is

almost exclusively that of suppliers of raw materials and importers of finished products—a relationship which condemns them to perpetual adverse terms of trade.

Even as producers of raw materials they find themselves subjected to stringent quotas as soon as they produce something covered by the Common Agricultural Policy (for instance beef from Botswana) and once they begin to process their own products they find themselves in competition with European industries whose labour costs are much higher, which are already under pressure from other importers, and which consequently cry "foul". Thus the ACP countries, although none of them can yet remotely be called a major low-cost supplier of textiles, have already been warned by the EEC to avoid concentrating textile exports in "sectors which are known to be sensitive".

It is increasingly clear that no effort to help developing countries can be taken seriously if it ignores this problem. We are often told that development is in our own interest because it expands the market for European goods. But that will only work if Europe is also prepared to provide an expanding market for goods produced in the developing world, and particularly for the goods of the poorer countries, and that in turn implies major adjustments and redeployments of our domestic productive capacity.

Papers from this seminar are being published by the Catholic Institute for International Relations, 1 Cambridge Terrace, London, NW1, price £6.

Notes from Tests

Captain L. A. Bird, RV
Your Cricket Correspondent, writing on the result of the 1978 County Championship, the point that the winners, Kent, are happy to share the profits of Tests, though all their stars for a rival organization.

Is this morally wrong? money should go to the county team playing countries, rather than those who support Kent's case—competing Test matches. The latter should seek sponsorships from these sources, until this matter has been regulated, there must be some compromise so that those that have legally forced to do both don't. But that Kent should be equally with Yorkshire, Wicks and Notts, for example, only absurd but unfair to supporters of Test cricket.

EL BIRD,
Sherborne, Dorset.

from Dr Anne Simmonds and others, drawing attention to the plight of full time researchers in universities and medical schools.

Flowing from what Nobel Prize winner, Professor Dorothy Hodgkin, said at the British Association and what AUT delegates said on research in addressing last week's Trades Union Congress, it is time that its importance to the economy is recognized by positive steps to improve the lot of this country's researchers.

First, our expenditure on civil research is one of the lowest per head in Europe and this needs to be rectified.

Second, many research workers in the academic sphere are being deliberately denied their rights under employment protection legislation, which must have an impact on their morale and the work they are doing.

This Association has long sought to improve the lot of the research worker in university institutions. A national agreement was concluded by us in 1974 which, for the first time, placed such staff on national scales and dramatically improved the levels of pay from the near or below subsistence previously applying. In negotiations with two research councils who employ full time staff within specific units, the AUT has obtained security of employment for many staff, although more needs to be

done. However, because of the absence of any collective bargaining mechanism, the vast majority of the 10,000 non-tenured research workers remain on poor conditions. Some institutions are helpful—others act as nineteenth century autocrats in the way they treat their researchers.

At a meeting with the Heads of Research Councils Committee, they refused to negotiate collectively, and the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals will not agree to the setting up of national machinery which could tackle this problem. We have therefore been forced into fragmented discussions with differing bodies and institutions.

It is small wonder therefore that we are in the process of asking the Secretary of State for Education and Science to intervene.

In the past, this reserve of research expertise found its way into the university teaching profession which, because of its commitment to research, was able to accommodate and encourage the talents these people undoubtedly possess.

Alas, this avenue has been restricted by the savage cuts over the years in real education expenditure.

Yours faithfully,
LAURIE SAPPER,
General Secretary,
1 Pembroke House, W11.

An EEC force in Namibia

From Mr Neil Marten, MP for Banbury (Conservative).
Sir, Lord Thomson and Mr Spicer (September 11), say that the European Community must send a military force to Namibia to "hold the ring" whilst the United Nations force may go on there to supervise the free and fair elections which all parties want.

What on earth will they be suggesting next? What "ring" is there to hold within the UN force? What has all this got to do with the European Community and the Treaty of Rome?

No, Sir, the suggestion must be seen for what it is—a blatant propaganda attempt to present the EEC as a single unit with a military force which they hope will "demonstrate the existence of the European Community as a guarantor of international peace".

As the EEC specifically has no military standing—and one hopes it never will—it is hard to see how it can guarantee international peace.

Yours faithfully,
NEIL MARTEN,
House of Commons,
September 12.

From Mr George Martelli.
Sir, May I support the plea of Lord Thomson and Mr Spicer (September 11) for the inclusion of an EEC contingent in the United Nations force in Namibia. There are several arguments in favour of this.

The first is that the leading members of the community—Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Germany—both through their past associations and present commitments have a moral obligation to do so.

The second is that because of the UN's prejudice of the United Nations majority against anything resembling colonialism any force sent to Namibia would be biased. This was demonstrated in the Congo where the UN Force, sent there to keep the peace, was not only against the Belgians but against any African leaders, who were dismissed as "Moïse Tshombe, who was a traitor".

These considerations apply even more strongly to Rhodesia, where it is certain that a UN Force, if one was sent there, would see the whites as the enemy and would inevitably take sides with the Patriotic Front against the adherents to the internal settlement.

Finally, Sir, a relief it would be to see the EEC stop bawling about the price of butter and turn its attention to the real purpose which would justify its existence, namely the creation in western Europe of an alliance of nations, united in defence and foreign policy, and strong enough to pursue an independent line, whether in Africa or elsewhere.

I am, Sir, etc.,
GEORGE MARTELLI,
Wood Manor,
Bridport,
Dorset,
September 12.

Bringing back the beaver

From Mr G. J. Yomans.
Sir, Several letters, particularly Major Courtenay-Thompson's (The Times, September 6) refer to the beaver's 700 years' absence from Britain, suggesting this is a major argument against reintroduction.

However, it is probable, been extinct here for a little over half that time. Edward Lhwyd's map of Wales, prepared in about 1568 and published by Ortelius a few years later, records that the beaver was still surviving in the River Teifi in West Wales. The "beaver" is not a "fluvius solus in Britannia castris habet".

If that were so, is that particular argument against reintroduction only half as strong? The length of time is mainly relevant only as an indication of the degree of ecological change which may have occurred, and in some rivers this may well be less than is generally imagined. But if 400 years is still too long, where should the line be drawn when the disappearance of a species is a short time, that is a change in the ecology?

The Liberal Party and Mr Thorpe

From Mr Emylin Hooson, MP for Montgomery (Liberal).
Sir, As far as I am aware I have never met Mr Bernard Levin, and I therefore am not in a position to judge fairly whether he is a prig or not. However, my lack of acquaintance has not inhibited this champion of fairness and honour from gratuitously dubbing myself and Mr Wainwright as political prigs (article, September 12). It so happens that I have refused to make any comment to The Times or any other newspaper on Mr Thorpe's position since he has been charged, or indeed, since he resigned from the party leadership.

The burden of Mr Levin's article is that the majority of the Parliamentary Liberal Party, has in some way been unfair to Mr Thorpe and infringed the legal rule of the presumption of innocence. Its argument is essentially superficial and based on an entire misconception of the nature of the presumption.

The Parliamentary Liberal Party had been collectively and individually entirely fair to Mr Thorpe. The position of any man facing serious criminal charges, however innocent he may prove to be, is markedly changed by the very presence of charges. In many occupations there follows suspension from duty. In some cases there follows deprivation of liberty. There also follows a perfectly honourable convention, rooted in propriety and good sense, of a public figure withdrawing to the sidelines until legal processes are completed. None of these courses has ever implied a belief in guilt. Nor has anything said or done by Lord Evans, or any other parliamentary colleague, whether wise or unwise, implied such a belief.

It was a disgraceful suggestion for Mr Levin to make. Yours faithfully,
EMYLIN HOOSON,
Rhyl Liberal Assembly,
Southport,
September 13.

From Mr L. A. Hawkins.
Sir, I applaud your two recent leaders and today's (September 12) article by Bernard Levin about Mr Thorpe and the Liberal Party. There

remains, I believe, one point of great cogency not yet made. If it is accepted, in this democracy, that evidence plausible enough to oblige the DPP to put the matter to the courts, will result in the destruction of his political career before the case comes to court, what an invitation to the malicious!

All that will be needed to destroy a political career will be a fringe-up plausible enough to force the DPP's hand. What if Mr David Steel were to be "found entering the country with a great amount of hard cash concealed in his car? Add a certain amount of cunningly devised documentary evidence and a few photographs of "contacts"—too difficult? I wonder.

Yours faithfully,
L. A. HAWKINS,
39 Windsor Road,
Weymouth,
Dorset,
September 12.

From Mr Robert Peacock.
Sir, If Mr Levin (September 12) were facing charges comparable with those facing Mr Thorpe, would he continue to lecture and entertain us three times a week in your newspaper until the charges were duly settled by the courts? Would you let him?

ROBERT PEACOCK,
189 Goldhurst Terrace, NW6,
September 12.
? Yes.

Money for party funds

From Mr M. J. Chappell.
Sir, I would like to thank Mr Gerald Harpur (September 5) for his advice on how not to contribute to the Labour Party. My dilemma as a Liberal is how to stop concerns in which I have an interest from giving profits from which my dividends are paid to the Conservative Party. Can anyone advise me, especially the anonymous Mr Harpur?

Yours faithfully,
M. J. CHAPPELL,
71 Isambard Close,
Cowley,
Middlesex.

From Mr Brian Lee.
Sir, Your recent argument that trades unions are keeping down the wages of working people has just been illustrated perfectly by members of my own union, the National Union of Journalists, who have stopped Time Out from appearing for two issues because the management want to hire a new art editor at above the "parity rate" of just under £5,000 per year.

This is the first time I have heard of workers striking because one of their number is about to be paid too much.

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN LEE,
Fowey,
Lower Road,
Mountmanning,
Near Breamwood,
Essex.

Policy on village schools
From the Roman Catholic Bishop of Lancaster.
Sir, The discussion in your columns on village and rural schools is one that has long been occupying the minds of those who are concerned with the conditions for creating live future ones. This is partly caused by mistrust and lack of confidence, due to insufficient communication. I should not feel inclined to write

like this, were it not for two factors: first, management has recognized the need and made a decisive improvement in the past couple of years. The CBI and other bodies—and thousands of individual managers—have become engaged in a new way in the battle for the right national policies and for an informed and articulate public opinion.

Secondly, we are not alone in the need to do better. The fact that management has recognized its past inadequacies and is taking vigorous action to improve does not let others off the hook. Hopefully, however, it puts us in a better position to suggest they do likewise.

Yours faithfully,
NEVILLE COOPER,
Director, Administration,
Standard Telephones and Cables Limited,
190 Strand, WC2.

From Mr E. D. G. Robinson.
Sir, Geoffrey Smith (September 5) states that before Ernest Bevin was found a seat in order to become a minister he had no intention of standing for election to the House of Commons.

Bevin not only had such an intention, he carried it out. He had fought two general elections as a Labour candidate: in 1918 at Central Bristol and in 1931 at Gateshead. At Gateshead he was Labour since 1924. If he had succeeded in holding it, he would have entered the House of Commons as a backbench member of the Opposition.

Yours faithfully,
E. D. G. ROBINSON,
25 Park Road,
Salford, Lancashire.

Press reporting of private grief

From Dr Michael Morgan.
Sir, My own recent experience concerning the behaviour of certain sections of the press lead me to agree with the Birmingham Courier in his comments regarding the tragic death of Professor Sedson (The Times, September 9).

I was myself involved in the recent tragedy of a young girl mauled to death by two alpacas, and was appalled at the disregard for the feelings and privacy of the family, displayed by the reporters from certain newspapers in their haste for a sensational story.

It is a fact that a reporter attempted to speak by telephone to the parents within five minutes of their return from the hospital at which their daughter had been pronounced dead.

It is a fact that he was told when and where a statement would be issued.

It is a fact that he persisted over the course of three hours, both to the family and neighbours, despite their repeated requests to him to stop telephoning.

It is a fact that a reporter woke me at 1.30 am, attempting to persuade me to let him photograph me in my dressing gown, and divulge information concerning the family to him.

Their motive? To capitalize on the ready appetite of many of their readers for the morbid and the sensational.

I have written to the Press Council suggesting a firmer ethical directive to reporters covering such personal tragedies, whatever their "news value" in the home that it is in the relatives involved will be accorded the same considerations of compassion and privacy that the members of the press would wish for themselves in similar situations.

For Mr Roberts to protest that journalists were not asked to refrain from making calls at Professor Sedson's house is a pathetic justification indeed for ignoring an individual's right to privacy within his own home.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL MORGAN,
3 The Terrace,
Spilsby,
Lincolnshire
September 9.

Freedom of information

From Mr Denis W. Dobson.
Sir, In your leader of September 9 on "Making private knowledge public" you will find me to comply (with the code proposed by the justice committee on Freedom of Information) could be taken to the Ombudsman without the need for a Member of Parliament to act as intermediary.

As a member of the committee, perhaps you will allow me to say that this misses one of the essential points of our recommendations, which was that they could be implemented immediately without the need for legislation. To enable anyone aggrieved by the withholding of information to go direct to the Ombudsman without the intervention of a Member of Parliament would, of course involve an amendment of the Parliamentary Commissioner Act 1967 and, however desirable this might be, it would inevitably cause some delay which we were anxious to avoid.

Yours faithfully,
DENIS W. DOBSON,
The Athenaeum,
Pall Mall, SW1,
September 12.

Firemen's safety rules

From Mr M. R. E. Ashenden.
Sir, Lord James points out (letter Sept 8) that the fire regulations bear harshly on historic buildings and inhibit their use in order to avoid exceedingly remote risks.

My colleagues and I were concerned with the official committee which composed the regulations. That committee consisted almost entirely of senior firemen, and it was with great difficulty that it was persuaded to accept any representation from industry. Several difficult points arose and I remember one in particular.

Distillation and reaction columns in oil refineries and petrochemical works have circular steel working platforms, round them with vertical walls. These platforms have holes in their floors so that if the highly inflammable contents leak from the columns they can immediately run out instead of accumulating and causing greater danger. By legal definition such columns are "buildings" and the worthy firemen on the committee were committed to the principle that buildings must not have holes in them because holes encourage fires. We had to persuade them that exception should be made in favour of our special holes, because they were adopted to prevent fires and not to cause them.

The argument was long and strenuous, although eventually the firemen conceded.

Since then I have seen one school nearly closed down by the inflexible regulations and undoubtedly countless small hotels and boarding houses have been put out of business by them.

I have often wondered how much more harm than good has been done by this piece of ministerial legislation, and reflected on the unquestioning way our society has accepted it.

Yours faithfully,
M. R. E. ASHENDEN,
25 Melrose Road,
Merton Park, SW15.

Conduct of affairs

From Mr Robert Ponsonby.
Sir, Now that senior politicians from the three main parties have allowed themselves to be seen conducting choirs, bands and orchestras, may I suggest on behalf of the musical profession—that they may like to consider granting us reciprocal opportunities of conducting affairs of state.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT PONSONBY,
4 Rosslyn Court,
Orman Road, NW5.

Fashion

by Prudence Glynn

Growing pains

Fashion, an industry which always looks so glamorous from the outside, is beset with problems. How to start, how to get known, how to survive, how and where to show, what to charge, how to make it—the problems are the same for makers of the dullest dresses or the most staid suit.

Textile designers will in future be able to get help from The London Fashion Centre, branch of Allsaints Cowin, a highly experienced entrepreneur in the fashion business who not so long ago took over as managing director of one of the best known medium-price range fashion manufacturers, Samuel Sherman (remember Dollyrockers?).

The section for promoting student design, called the Fashion Bank, is under way at the Sherman headquarters in Hanover Square. Registration fee for those wishing to show is £20, and the studio takes a commission on sales. Immediate beneficiaries might be the Aperiif Design Group, whose products range from print to weave and knit to fashion illustration. I heard about them from Nick Grey at 50 York Road, Chess-Survey (01-642 5062); but since the group is dispersed around Somerset, Derbyshire and other places, a central showroom is essential for them. Students used to starve in garrets. Now it seems that the tough period is just after graduation, when the protection of college life is over and no one wants to give you a job.

Colin Swift finished at Portsmouth Art College last year, came to London to find an employer or a backer and slept on floors and in squats during his search. For a brief period he found a backer, but he and Colin saw Colin's



talent in different ways, the partnership broke up and now Colin, not exactly (at 19) embittered but certainly wary, is back on the dole, making up his own designs in Brixton.

One person who he has found is sympathetic is Jenny Stowell: she plans to open a new shop in Covent Garden at the end of this month. She understands that there is plenty of talent around looking for a chance to prove itself, and Shop 16, Russell Street, Covent Garden, intends to keep a small exclusive stock of some of this new enthusiasm.

If no one sells your work you can never judge public response—Colin intends to hang around for a while to see how things move in the new shop and then go to New York for a couple of months to see what can be done over there, whether America will be more open-minded. "I could probably get mass market work, but that's not what I'm good at. I want to do individual one-offs and experimental clothes. Over here if you are commercial you're fine, but if you are totally new no one wants to know. You get lots of verbal abuse from established designers—not from the new ones, they know what it's like

—maybe they're frightened, you're challenging their ideas."

Carina Bennett's designs will also be stocked at Shop 16. She is still at college. She started off at Ravensbourne but moved to Ravensbourne hoping it would give her greater freedom in her work. Her belief is that it is essential to start selling to the outside world as soon as possible—partly to earn some precious capital but, most importantly, to gain contacts and experience. To this end she has freelanced for a mass market company (where she admits she learnt a lot), and she has sold exclusive designs to Jigsaw in Brighton. That started when she took some samples in on spec and they sold the same day.

"I want to make the best, saleable, original designs I can. The last thing I want to do is turn out endless variations on someone else's theme."

Thea Cadabra has an unusual history for a designer—from Cheltenham Ladies College she went to Manchester University to read Russian and Turkish. She liked university but claims she is not an academic, that she always wanted

to create. So when she left university she started work as a theatre prop assistant.

It was fun, but hard work for little pay, and she really wanted to do something on her own. For a year Thea submitted to working in the Russian section of the BBC's External Services Department, living frugally to save her earnings; then she learnt how to make shoes from a Turkish shoe maker. He never thought she would go through with it, but after six months realized he had found the ideal girl and suggested that she stay on a permanent basis.

This romantic picture was not, unfortunately, what she wanted, so she set up on her own, not in a garret but a cellar, spent her slim savings on the necessary machinery and fine leathers and began to make shoes. They are fantastic shoes in the proper sense of the word: shoes with ice creams on them, bumper cars with working lights. Hand-made to measure, they cost from £70 per pair, which is underpricing her own time. Shop 16 will stock a few pairs, but she wants to avoid reproducing the same shoe and making a classic shoe drives her to distraction—though she has done it to tide her over lean periods. What she needs is lots of private commissions from people who want quite extravagant shoes perfectly finished and perfectly fitting.

Above: Thea Cadabra's shoes (left—her bumper car, the suspender shoe, the black bat shoe. To order from Thea (352 4031). Tights by Dior.

Carina Bennett (right): baggy tweed trousers, with calves cuffed in soft leather, printed wool and painted leather waistcoat, tweed jerkin and painted leather cap. The printing and painting is done by a fellow student, Fred Aylward. From Shop 16, Russell Street, WC2, at the end of this month.

Colin Swift's black and yellow chiffon, wool and knitted chiffon ensemble (below) to order from Colin Swift (274 4211).

Photos: Willie Christie
Hair by Allister at Schmitt, 8 Yeoman's Row, SW3 (584 4070)



If you let it out,
are you worried it'll carry you away?



A lot of you are still a bit wary of Access. Which is understandable—after all, it does seem to offer unlimited spending. The chance to run amok, not only down the High Street, but practically all over the world!

Just present the card, and bingo—it's all yours. That is, until the bill comes in.

Well, we must agree, Access does give you the chance to buy things when you want to buy them. Like when they've been reduced in a sale. Like when the price is about to go up. Like when you can't afford another winter without roof insulation.

Used with aplomb, your Access Card can be a real bonus. And secondly, we must admit, Access is very simple to use. But you'll find it less likely to slip through your fingers than cash.

Your monthly statement gives you a complete record of all your purchases, so you always know where you stand regarding your credit limit.

Why not let your card put a bit more?

You probably won't get carried away, turn into a monster or go berserk—but you might find your life runs a little more smoothly.

Cost of £75 over 4 months:
Month 1 £19.32
Month 2 £19.32
Month 3 £19.32
Month 4 £19.32
Total £77.28
Interest Paid £2.28



Use Access to make the most of your money.

Access is available to holders of National Westminster, Williams & Glyn and Clydesdale Bank's The Royal Bank of Scotland, Northern and City Bank's.

Jog trot

Personally, I am content to leave jogging to horses of the less well-schooled variety and, having shaken up my liver on board one such, I then find I can complete my fitness programme—without breaking out of a walk—on my own two feet. Jogging, though, is the new pre-occupation—for a society surrounded by dire warnings from the state (and from crackpots) that almost everything enjoyable is dangerous, and by fashions which have not been more demanding on the wearer since the age of the Spartans. As my colleague Michael Leppman pointed out recently, in America running and jogging are the hot pursuits of the moment. What fascinated him was the volume of literature, if it can be called that, dealing with a subject as simple as moving your legs a little faster. I suspect that these shores are about to be hit by a similar tidal wave. There is now a National Jogging Club, sponsored by Complan, that delicious, nutri-

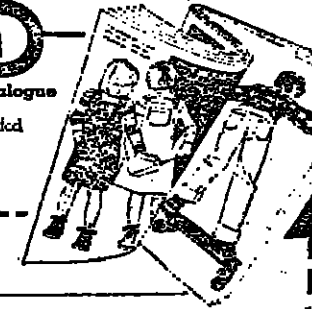
tious meal-in-one which most airlines would be well-advised to offer in place of gift-wrapped pseudo-food (and which when mixed to a thick paste, I was once told, makes an excellent facepack). The National Jogging Club is at 114 New Bond Street, London, W1 (01-629 5701). Membership costs 50p, much less than a horse or a heart attack, and you get a booklet containing such riveting information as that your terrain should be fairly level and even (No "Climb every mountain, Ford every stream" for joggers, it seems) and also how to avoid blisters.

... off again

Starting again is as painful growing, possibly more so, as the resilience and novelty youth has gone. Anyone concerned with the design fun of fashion in this country can hope that Bill Gibb's new set with Fox Fine Art Gallery will give this most creative designer the international fame and the business organisation he needs. Bill is one of the great designers of this century but he needs marketing just St Laurent did.

Pollyanna

New, colourful Autumn/Winter catalogue showing British fashion's finest range of top quality children's clothes. Co-ordinated all hand wearing top quality fabrics. Send 50p PO or cheque. For prompt delivery include address. Enclosed: Direct C.L. American Express and Postnet. (on enclosed payment plan).



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Family's new home: A family of seven Vietnamese children, aged from two to 15, who escaped from Vietnam after being separated from their parents, flew into Heathrow airport, London, yesterday to start a new life, hoping that one day they will join their parents again. The eldest girl, Huong

Nguyen, aged 15, said: "Our father and mother took us to the boat to escape the shootings. We thought they were on board but later they were not. Mother had got stuck in the mud and our father had turned back to help her. They were in the boat for three days before reaching Malaysia. The

Nguyen family are to be looked after in Britain by the Ockenden Trust at Haslemere (above). Mrs Joyce Pearce, its founder, said: "They will stay at our home in Surrey in the hope that we can find their parents and eventually arrange for the family to be reunited."

Forthcoming
marriages

The Hon F. S. P. Vereker
and Miss J. D. Jones
The engagement is announced between Mr. F. S. P. Vereker, son of Mr. F. S. P. Vereker, and Miss J. D. Jones, daughter of Mr. J. D. Jones.

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Writer tells of
problems in
a closed society

By Penny Symon
The writer in a repressive society has a curious liberty. André Brink, the Afrikaans novelist, said in a lecture in London this week.

Speaking at a meeting organised by the South African Writers' Guild, Brink said that when the conspiracy of lies surrounding a writer is broken down, the writer is free to write what he wants to write.

At first sight, the writer in a closed society does not seem to have to operate within a strict system of censorship, but he may even find himself in a more difficult position than the writer in a free society.

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Parliament
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Pugin

By John Young
Planning Reporter
Angus Welby Pugin, the architect primarily responsible for the interior design of the Palace of Westminster, who died before his work could be completed, is to be commemorated by a newly restored room within the palace, to be known as the Pugin Room.

"I am sure that those who care about art and architecture will be glad that Pugin has been given a room in the palace," said Mr. Robert Cook, Conservative MP for Bristol, West, and chairman of the Commons Accommodation and Administration sub-committee, said yesterday.

The room is being decorated with carpets and wall coverings to Pugin's designs and, for the next year, will house portraits of the architect and his wife, loaned by the Royal Institute of British Architects.

The room is one of a number of improvements described in the latest report of the Select Committee on House of Commons (Services). The report also recommended that the House should have a permanent gallery for the display of the House's collection of paintings and tapestries.

"The success of any new building proposals depends almost wholly on their being a real addition to the House's accommodation," the report states. "Apart from the necessity for an early start on new buildings, it is essential that there should be an underground link to remove the present physical and psychological barrier between the palace and the Norman Shaw buildings to the north, which have been converted to MPs' offices."

As for accommodation for future members of the House, the report said that it could not possibly be provided "within our present overtaxed resources". The report also recommended that the House should have a permanent gallery for the display of the House's collection of paintings and tapestries.

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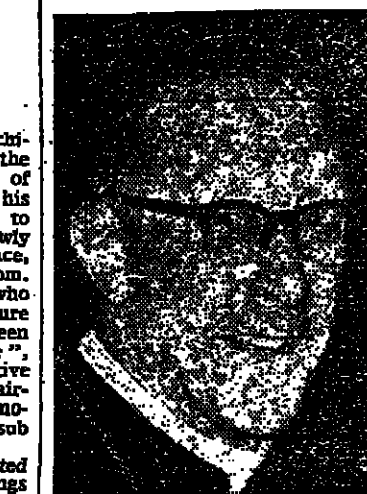
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OBITUARY

MOST REV GEORGE BECK
Former Archbishop of Liverpool

The Most Rev George Beck, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Liverpool from 1964 to 1976, and the leading Catholic authority on education for many years, died yesterday at the age of 74.

Formerly one of Britain's busiest bishops, Archbishop Beck had the largest Catholic archdiocese in the country, but had been forced to curtail his activities, first when he suffered a heart attack in June, 1966, and again in 1975, when he suffered a stroke. He was 74 years old when he died.

Nine years earlier when, in the presence of Cardinal Heenan as papal legate (and, in fact, as Archbishop Beck's predecessor in Liverpool), the new Cathedral of Christ the King was opened in that city on May 14, 1967, Archbishop Beck was advised by his doctors not to carry out the strenuous consecration ceremony, although he was able to be present in the new cathedral.

George Beck was born in Streatham, London, on May 28, 1904. The son of a journalist, he was educated at Clapham College and St. Michael's College, Hinton, where later he was to be headmaster.

After joining the Society of St. Edmund to study for the priesthood, he transferred in 1925 to the Augustinians of the Assumption, and was ordained in 1927. He was later appointed to St. Michael's, Hinton, for 14 years before his appointment in 1941 as headmaster. Three years later he went as headmaster to the Beck School, West Bromwich, Nottingham.

In 1948 he was consecrated as Bishop of Exeter, and later as Bishop of Tisbury and Salisbury, with the right of succession to the aged Bishop Doubleday of Brentwood. Doubleday died in 1951.

In Brentwood the bishop found himself under attack for his soundings energy, and he dedicated himself to the task of building new churches. Mass centres and schools for the growing towns and housing estates that were springing up in the diocese, which covered the whole of Essex, were his main concern.

With his long experience as a schoolmaster he was already recognized as an authority on education, and in 1949 became chairman of the Catholic Education Council until 1970. In this capacity he represented the bishops in negotiations affecting Catholic schools with the Ministry of Education and local authorities.

In 1955 Monsignor Beck was appointed Bishop of Salford. During his nine years there he formed 14 new parishes and was the Manchester University Chaplaincy and the university Catholic hall of residence for men.

In the controversy that arose after the issuing by Pope Paul of his encyclical letter *Humane Vitae*, banning artificial birth control, Archbishop Beck played a cool and urged the need for more discussion. He described the papal document as a compassionate one in which the Pope urged married couples who had difficulty in following his teaching not to be discouraged or to cut themselves off from the sacraments, but to persevere in prayer.

Like the British Roman Catholic Church in general, Beck was somewhat caught out by the Second Vatican Council and it would be true to say that he never completely assimilated the Council's teachings into his own mission and life. He was entirely loyal to the post-conciliar instructions on, for instance, the reform of the liturgy. But he was in the ultramontane mould, a man whose formative years had been spent in the church fashioned by the First Vatican Council and the nineteenth century Council of Trent which launched the so-called Counter-reformation, an authoritarian image of the church that the Second Vatican Council swept away.

Beck was a man of pastoral rather than theological, that is to say, he was ready to give the benefit of the doubt because of his own kindly warmth and sympathy with frail human nature. He did not see the church as a fortress, because the church was adjusting its view of human nature that the Second Vatican Council pointed towards a different kind of Catholic faith and life. This made him cautious, but his caution did not diminish his loyalty to the church. In Liverpool took him to its heart, and the occasion of his retirement produced a spectacular demonstration of how warmly it regarded him.

In his later years he fought strongly for the preservation of Catholic education, particularly in the form of secondary education since 1944, when the schools were retained under Catholic control but were later faced with Labour Governments' determination to extend the comprehensive system of secondary education.

In 1967 Archbishop Beck was made an honorary L.D. of Manchester University. His writing included *Assumptionist Spirituality* (1956), *The Catholic Church in England* (1948), and *The Papacy and World Peace* (1944, a translation with A. C. F. Beales of Gonella's work); and he edited *The English Catholics 1850-1950*.

Dr Hermann Simon, CBE, chairman of Evode Holdings Ltd, who died on September 8, aged 78, started his business career manufacturing bituminous materials, building chemicals and surface coatings. A doctor of chemical engineering, he was born in Germany and came to Britain shortly before the war. He joined Spic and Span Polishes Limited in 1938 as a director and chemist. As a result of his influence, the company embarked upon a diversification programme, adding to their range of polishes, which were sold under the brand name of "Dove", chemically based waterproofing products. Subsequently, the company's name was changed to Spic and Span Chemical Products Ltd and later to the Dove Chemical Co. Ltd.

During World War II Dr Simon developed, for the Government, methods of gas proofing and waterproofing food stores and waterproofing emergency water storage tanks, and his company was commissioned to implement these systems. The company also developed a concrete additive, Evox-Ser, which enabled the Air Ministry to continue to lay new runways right through the winter months.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

هكذا من الأصل

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

مركز الامن



Bank of England questions growth ability of economy, urging careful expansion

David Blake

A distinctly cautious statement of the options open to the Government, the Bank of England today suggests that the economy is unlikely to sustain the growth rate of 7.5 per cent. The Bank's *Quarterly Bulletin* written with a view to the October election, says that the economy is unlikely to sustain the growth rate of 7.5 per cent. The Bank's *Quarterly Bulletin* written with a view to the October election, says that the economy is unlikely to sustain the growth rate of 7.5 per cent.

hit by the recession. It suggests that on one interpretation of the evidence the amount of spare capacity in manufacturing could be only 10 to 15 per cent. The Bank's *Quarterly Bulletin* written with a view to the October election, says that the economy is unlikely to sustain the growth rate of 7.5 per cent.

This was in spite of the fact that retail price inflation was thought to be edging up in Britain, as elsewhere in the world. The most optimistic aspect of the economic picture was the continuing rise in investment, which was difficult to explain in view of the relatively poor performance of company profits. Stockbuilding was also proceeding rapidly.

Peugeot-Citroën gives no-closure assurance for Chrysler factories throughout Britain

By David Felton

Senior Peugeot-Citroën executives last night gave assurances to union leaders that there were no plans for plant closures or contraction of Chrysler UK operations if the proposed takeover received government approval.

of Industry, Mr Grenville Hawley, motor industry organizer for the Transport and General Workers' Union said: "There will not be closures within the United Kingdom plant operations, and certainly Peugeot-Citroën are prepared to allow Chrysler UK management to continue the planning agreements that we have covering such things as investment levels."

Mr Clive Jenkins, general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, said that Peugeot-Citroën were "international highwaymen".

One of the outstanding issues worrying union leaders is the French company's attitude to industrial relations. In France there are company-based unions which the British trade unions would not like to see in this country.

THF hotel price increases cleared

By Derek Harris

Commercial Editor

Trust Houses Forte Hotels can go ahead with all of its proposed 5.28 per cent average price increase for hotel services, the Price Commission recommended yesterday.

Leyland rejects offer to pay SU strikers

By R. W. Shakespeare

An offer by a consortium of about a dozen businessmen to pay the £7 a week pay increase being demanded by the 33 striking toolmakers at Leyland's SU Fuel Systems plant in the Midlands was dismissed yesterday by Leyland officials as "totally impractical".

Union of Engineering Workers after defying instructions by the leadership to return to work. This would cost them their jobs, and the official leaders of 3,000 other toolroom workers throughout the Leyland plants have said that if this happened there would be an all-out strike.

Whether the problem is a "small" one depends on course on where you are looking at it from. From the strikers' side, in BL Mr Michael Edwards has already made it clear that he sees it as anything but small.

They are apparently content for the moment, to allow the toolroom men at SU to do what the union officials have advised and "take a day or two to have another think about their position".

Exporters more competitive

Britain's competitiveness was a healthy fillip in the 10th quarter of this year by falling pound, according to survey estimates published yesterday.

Middle East worries send dollar down

By Our Economics Staff

The dollar slumped on foreign exchange markets yesterday afternoon, losing 11 per cent of its value against the Swiss franc and 0.8 per cent against the pound. Heavy selling began late in the day as a number of reports combined to worry dealers.

Ray Maughan writes: Share values were boosted by an estimated £500m yesterday as sustained institutional and private investment demand lifted the FT Index by 7.9 to 534.3, a level not seen since September 15 last year.

Marathon seeks cut of 900 Clydebank jobs

Clydebank shop stewards and the management of the Marathon Shipbuilding Company, the British shipbuilding subsidiary of the Marathon Manufacturing Company of Houston, Texas, were engaged in yet another bitter boardroom argument last night.

They were trying to save more than 900 of their 1,000 hourly paid labour force from becoming redundant, with the yard's last job for the Penrod Drilling Company of Houston, due for completion at the turn of the year and with no further orders in sight.

North Sea oil continues to lead rise in production

By Our Economics Staff

Industrial production continued to rise in July but most of the increase occurred outside manufacturing industry, with North Sea oil continuing to dominate.

In 1977 production by the mining and quarrying sector, which includes oil, was 89 per cent higher than it was in 1975. Manufacturing output was only 3 per cent higher.

Next IMF sale October 4

Washington, Sept. 13.—The United States will hold its next gold auction on October 4, it would again offer 0.002 competitively by the price method.

Commission sets 31 million tonne limit on steelmakers

July, the EEC industry appears to be producing well in excess of the third quarter target, as it did in the second quarter.

The Commission said today that it was indispensable that the production targets be respected. If they were not, "the recovery of the situation on the Community steel market would be seriously compromised".

to the EEC's steel industry. The other main element is the setting of minimum prices, some voluntary and others obligatory, for steel products.

Under this system, which will be slightly modified to make it more flexible, exporters can be asked to deposit a forfeit equal to 25 per cent of the value of the export consignments if there is a prima facie case that it is being offered at less than the authorized price.

Russells curbs Turkish cotton yarn supplies to UK

John Huxley

Imports of cotton yarn into the UK from Turkey have been ended by the European Commission until the end of the year. It was announced in Brussels yesterday.

commercial director of the British Textile Makers Association, said that as early as April it was clear from industry monitoring that Turkish yarn imports were exceeding all expectations and would quickly exceed the limits.

How the markets moved

The Times Index: 231.11 +1.68
The FT index: 534.3 +7.9

THE POUND			
	Bank	Bank	Bank
Australia	1.78	1.78	1.78
Belgium	29.25	27.25	27.25
Canada	65.50	62.00	62.00
Denmark	2.22	2.22	2.22
France	11.09	10.59	10.59
Germany	8.29	7.84	7.84
Italy	8.79	8.39	8.39
Japan	4.06	3.84	3.84
Netherlands	73.25	68.75	68.75
Portugal	167.00	158.00	158.00
Spain	39.00	37.00	37.00
Sweden	4.17	4.17	4.17
Switzerland	10.59	10.14	10.14
USA	98.90	85.00	85.00
West Germany	2.00	1.97	1.97
Yugoslavia	145.50	141.50	141.50
Other	8.95	8.55	8.55
Other	3.23	3.11	3.11
Other	41.00	38.25	38.25

Rises			
Bank of Ireland	25p to 45p	Klondike	15p to 62p
Barclays	5p to 36p	Lloyds	11p to 55p
Beecham	5p to 72p	North Eng Inds	13p to 115p
De Beers Ltd	21p to 67p	Plessey	7p to 12p
De Beers Deft	13p to 48p	Vin Press	10p to 32p
EMI	5p to 15p	Sun Alliance	11p to 56p
Farrell Elect	15p to 40p	Turner & Newall	11p to 18p
GEC	5p to 33p	Westland	5p to 46p
GKN	2p to 28p	Winkellhaak	10p to 78p
Harrison Cross	25p to 55p		
ICI	4p to 41p		

On other pages

Business appointments 25

Appointments vacant 28

Wall Street 26

Bank Base Rates Table 25

UDS Group 25

Annual Statements: 23

Wholesale Fittings 25

Interim Statements: 21

Bestobell 21

Northern Engineering 23

Industries 22

Reckitt & Colman 25

Bestobell Limited

Stoke House, Stoke Green.

Stoke Poges, Slough SL2 4HS

Bestobell

International Engineering and Chemical Products Group

INTERIM REPORT 1978

First Half Year

Unaudited

Year

Audited

1978

1977

1977

£'000

£'000

SALES

47,375

40,694

85,615

NET PROFIT BEFORE TAX

2,376

2,725

5,489

NET PROFIT AFTER TAX

1,639

1,534

3,255

INTERIM DIVIDEND

3.69p

3.60551p

Additional Dividend in respect of previous year

0.08832p

0.08029p

TOTAL (payable 6th October 1978)

3.77832p

3.68590p

Record UK sales and profits.

Setback in overseas results - difficult trading conditions in Central and Southern Africa.

Interim Dividend maintained - with 1977 total Dividend raised to revised permitted maximum.

Steel managers to press for 12 pc pay rise

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

A fresh challenge to the Government's incomes policy emerged yesterday when union leaders of 12,000 steel industry managers gave early warning of a 12 per cent pay demand backed by the threat of industrial action.

The Steel Industry Management Association, serving notice on the British Steel Corporation that unless the industry ignores the pay restraint guidelines and pays more than double the permitted ceiling on wage rises, management will "work strictly to job specifications".

SIMA is proposing an average increase of 12 per cent to restore differentials over shop floor workers that have been eroded by three successive years of wage restraint. The association's national council will recommend to the full annual delegate meeting in Harrogate next month that sanctions should be imposed if DSC fails to come up with a "satisfactory" offer in the meantime.

Mr Bob Muir, general secretary of SIMA, told a meeting of northern steel managers in Nottingham: "The earnings level of steel workers is rising more rapidly than managerial staffs. They are catching up or in some cases overtaking the managers' pay level. Sanctions would mean managers refusing to work extended hours, frustrating communications and prohibiting the use of private cars on BSC business. In effect, our members would be working strictly to their job specifications," Mr Muir said.

Unrest among BSC management is mirrored in the coal industry where the British Association of Colliery Management is insisting on a full return to free collective bargaining and an end to "discrimination" against the public sector. A similar line is expected to be taken by the Engineers' and Managers' Association, which negotiates for 19,000 power station engineers.

Norwegian research on 'black box' project to pinpoint maritime errors

From Deniz Stuart
Vienna, Sept. 13

"Black box" flight recorders fitted in aircraft may soon have a maritime equivalent. Investigations are in hand to see if merchant ships can be similarly equipped so that disasters can be pinpointed.

This was revealed at yesterday's session of the International Union of Marine Insurance conference, when safety at sea dominated much of the discussion.

The black box idea is part of a considerable research project initiated in Norway to investigate and analyse the causes of ship collisions and groundings. The project will be completed by 1980. The main concern is the human error factor. According to Mr J. Odegard of Storebrand Insurance Co, Norway, the black box data recording system is technically possible, and shipping authorities may make recommendations for its installation. Another revelation yesterday was that South Africa was planning the introduction of a Dover Strait traffic separation scheme around the Cape. This follows the alarming incident last year when the sister tankers Venoli and Ventet collided.

At yesterday's meeting Mr Ted Rainbow, of Commercial Union and chairman of the union's Ocean Hull committee, emphasized the large percentage of premiums paid out in claim after the end of the third year of account, which is the way the marine insurance market computes its figures. The pattern was much the same as before, and it remains the case that any underwriter with an international portfolio will be wise to assume that at the end of the third year of account, further settlements will be made of at least 25 per cent, and in some years as much as 37 per cent.

Commenting on figures produced by the Liverpool Underwriters Association, Mr Rainbow said that latest statistics showed that the fleets of the traditional shipping nations such as Britain, Japan and Norway, showed a decline, while Greek and the flags of convenience fleet of Liberia and Panama showed continued growth. Fires and explosion, while reasonably steady in tankers, seemed to be increasing in both the bulk carrier and general sections. Mr Eddie Mann, of Alliance Assurance, told delegates there had been a disturbing increase in container losses over the last months. Returns from member associations continued to show the pattern already developing over the last four years. Losses reported in 1978 have increased in number by 57.8 per cent and in amount by 65.6 per cent over the previous year. As an illustration of how human error ashore can affect underwriters, the American delegation reported a recent claim that arose from the application of improper paint to the inside of ballast tank modules for a ship being built in an American yard.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Helping the jobless to set up in business

From Mr Ian M. Collins

Sir, I was interested to read (August 23) about the scheme introduced by VG Management to encourage unemployed workers who have received substantial redundancy payments to invest these sums in grocery stores in the VG chain. I have intended for some time to write to suggest that a considerable dent in the unemployment figures could be made if the Government were actively to assist (with relatively modest cash grants, or interest-free loans if need be) unemployed people to set themselves up in business, cease to draw on central funds for their subsistence, begin to contribute to them again instead and find restored to them their self-respect.

The reasons for my not writing are: (1) I have fairly recently pushed out the boat on my own account and have been busy paddling to keep it afloat; and (2) an admittedly defeatist resignation to the fact that the present Government, despite lip-service paid to the encouragement of the smaller industrial unit, could not possibly promote such a scheme due to its essential belief in centralization and collectivization in all their forms, and the difficulties which would arise for the Inland Revenue and Customs and Excise if they were faced over a relatively short period of time with a large numerical increase in the number of "accounts" they were called on to service. Nevertheless, it is interesting to contemplate the idea of

thousands of people cut out of the dole queues and back in active work in one or another of dozens of possible forms of self-employment, assisted at a fraction of the cost which is currently dispensed to keep miserable enterprises in existence.

One can only wish VG every success with their initiative; the rebirth of the "corner shop" is a step towards a saner and healthier social and economic order; and it would prove, if further proof were necessary, that we need not look to our political leaders for constructive ideas for our economic survival, but to those sectors of private enterprise which remain.

May I take a few more lines to express the hope that (leaving aside the Conservatives who ought to be the promoters of this idea) somewhere in the chaos of the stricken Liberal Party somebody or some group is considering such a scheme as a feature of their future election manifesto. It was after all, Mr Steel who brought to prominence the phrase "small is beautiful" in relation to economic units. I could yet prove a popular plank in a Liberal election platform and, as far as I can see, they are going to need every bit of buoyancy they can muster. Might be more use to them than the jobba bean.

Yours faithfully,
IAN M. COLLINS,
51, Paxton Road,
Chiswick,
London W4.

Correct title of Special Commissioner

From the Clerk to the S Commissioners of Income

Sir, In the second paragraph of Margaret Stone's article August 19 on the Itin and also in earlier article described the Special Commissioners as the "Special misdoers of the Revenue".

The Commissioners' designation is the "Commissioners for the special purposes of the Income Tax (see section 4(1) Management Act 1970). ever, by long-established they are normally referred as the Special Commissioners of Income Tax (although days they are concerned several other taxes as well).

I am sorry if I appear in the articles is open to very real objection that the Special Commissioners are a part of the land Revenue. This is not the case; in fact, they are entirely independent appeals tribunal.

Four sincerely,
G. BRITTON,
Clerk to the Special Commissioners,
Office of the Special Commissioners of Income Tax,
Turnstile House,
94-99 Tottenham Court Road,
London WC1V 6LO.

Zero-rating of supplies

From Mr J. C. Leeming

Sir, In his letter which published on September 14, Michael Frampton asked me to his suggestion that VAT could be zero-rated made to registered VAT traders.

This suggestion is not new and there have been replies given to the VAT Board. However, the proposal again made in a publication out by the Consultative Committee of Accountancy (CCAA) earlier this year in the Finance Bill debate. Financial Secretary to the Treasury said that the Customs and Excise could examine the proposal and we are doing so only in consultation with CCAB but also with representatives from the CBI and Retail Consortium. The issue of this study will be published in due course.

Yours faithfully,
J. C. LEEMING,
Commissioner of Customs and Excise,
Board Room,
HM Customs and Excise,
King's Beam House,
Mark Lane,
London EC3R 7HE,
September 8.

Computer use 10 times higher than in 1969

By Kenneth Owen

Computer usage in the United Kingdom, as measured by the number of terminals in use, has grown tenfold in 10 years. During the same period the real cost of computer hardware has fallen to one-eighth of its 1969 value, though this has been partially offset by rising costs of software.

These estimates are made in the tenth annual edition of *The Computer Users' Year Book*, published yesterday. The number of terminals was 5,000 in 1969 and is more than 52,000 in 1978.

A small business computer system today costs about £20,000, the yearbook notes, compared with £50,000 10 years ago. Published by Computer Users' Year Book, Bournemouth, £21.95.

Opec surplus halved as production falls and prices show no sign of recovery

By David Blake

Economists' Correspondent
Members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries had their surplus halved in the first six months of this year. It fell to \$3,400m (£3,282m), according to estimates published by the Bank of England.

The Bank's Quarterly Bulletin estimates that earnings from oil exports in the third quarter are liable to remain depressed as volume stays low and prices show no sign of recovery.

It estimates that there was a net move of \$1,100m out of the United Kingdom by oil producers during the first half of this year, with most of this taking the form of a \$1,000m reduction in foreign currency deposits.

There was a shift of \$200m out of government stocks and one of the same amount into Treasury bills. Sterling deposits fell by the equivalent of \$200m. Last year there was a net inflow of \$4,100m.

The big loser in the first half was the United States, however, which received a net inflow of only \$500m compared to \$3,800m in the second half of 1977. In the second half of last year the United States received 30 per cent of oil producers' money; in the first half of 1978 it got about 8 per cent.

Other countries, including such European states as Switzerland and Germany, continued to receive considerable amounts of oil money, with \$4,000m going into bank deposits.

Inflows of oil-producers' money were one of the main factors buying up the dollar in much of 1977, and the effective end of this source of support was clearly one of the major forces driving the American currency downwards. The basis of the Bank's figures is seen unlikely that there will be large quantities of Opec money for investment. Total revenues were down by \$2,800m in the second quarter to touch only \$29,100m, and imports by Opec countries continue to rise.

On present estimates, the overall Opec surplus looks likely this year to be well down on the \$33,500m figure of 1977, which was itself a fall from the \$37,200m of 1976. It could turn out to be below half last year's figure.

INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

The following are the index numbers for industrial production in July, seasonally adjusted, released by the Central Statistical Office yesterday (1978=100).

	All Manufacturing	Industrial Total
1977		
July	106.2	103.5
August	106.6	103.4
Sept	106.7	103.3
Oct	105.8	101.8
Nov	105.7	101.7
Dec	106.5	102.9
1978		
Jan	107.0	102.5
Feb	107.5	102.4
March	107.2	103.2
April	111.1	104.7
May	110.0	103.1
June	111.4	105.1
July	111.8	105.1

% rise in latest 3 months over previous 3 months

Coffee quotas discussed

By Wallace Jackson

Meetings of the executive board of the International Coffee Organization began in London yesterday to discuss revising the levels at which export quotas would become effective under the International Coffee Agreement, which was renegotiated at the end of 1975.

Although recent frost damage to Brazilian coffee trees has brought prices in the London market up from about £1,200 a tonne in early August to about £1,600 a tonne now, producing countries feel that

prices will eventually fall back.

Last July producers and consumers in the ICO agreed to discuss preventing a steep dip in prices by reducing the flow of coffee to the markets through export quotas which would be triggered at a higher level than the present 77.5 cents per lb.

With the present price level at some 150 cents per lb, some consuming countries might accept a trigger price of 120 cents per lb, although producers are calling for introduction of quotas at the current market level.

£5m order for Methil yard

By Ronald Faux

A £5m order for a cellar deck has gone to the Methil yard of Redpath De Groen Caledonian (RGC) by Maca Eastern, acting on behalf of the Beatrice Field consortium.

The deck will be installed on the drilling jacket 12 miles offshore in the Moray Firth, the nearest oilfield to the mainland. It will weigh 2,400 tons, and contain mechanical, electrical and piping systems.

This order gives the Methil yard guaranteed employment for the 600 men well into next year.

MEASURES OF COMPETITIVENESS OF UK MANUFACTURED GOODS

	Relative unit labour costs	Relative export prices	Import-price competitiveness	Relative profitability of exporting
1976				
Q1	100.9	102.0	97.0	100.0
Q2	93.6	95.6	93.5	88.1
Q3	81.8	98.6	92.0	86.2
Q4	64.9	92.3	89.7	84.9
1977				
Q1	68.5	98.1	93.0	85.9
Q2	87.9	101.7	94.8	85.6
Q3	88.2	103.4	95.1	86.0
Q4	91.7	107.6	95.9	86.4
1978				
Q1	95.1	110.8*	97.9	87.3
Q2	90.4*	105.2*	96.2	86.7

* Treasury estimates

NEI goes ahead... at home and overseas

Mechanical...

Projects...

Electrical...

The largest Shop Assembled Boilers ever built in the UK - these 300 tonne boilers were designed and manufactured by NEI International Combustion for the Corpus Christi Petrochemical Refinery in the United States.

The combined blowing and generating station for BSC's new Redcar project - NEI Projects, is the main contractor for electrical and mechanical plant and NEI companies are major equipment suppliers.

Major export orders in the electrical engineering sector include a contract secured by NEI Bruce Peebles for 20 transformers and 2 reactors to be supplied to the Government of Abu Dhabi.

Northern Engineering Industries Ltd. Interim Results 6 months ended 30th June 1978.

Extract from Review by the Chairman Sir James Woodeson, CBE, TD.

Despite depressed conditions in some sectors of the home market and strong competition overseas, the broad trading position for the Group is satisfactory and Group liquidity remains strong. The overseas businesses are making a significant contribution and the Group's interests in indigenous overseas manufacture are being further developed in support of the UK trading activities.

"Discussions on the restructuring of the UK utility boiler industry have been discontinued but arrangements are being made in consultation with the Electricity Authorities concerned to secure the most effective utilisation of the industry's engineering

capability in meeting the UK power station requirements. NEI has a substantial turnover in boilers and electrical plant for industry and electrical utilities in the UK and overseas, and will continue to take a leading part in the design and manufacture of the plant required for major nuclear and fossil fired power stations.

The intake of orders by the UK Trading Companies in the first six months of 1978 is ahead of the combined figures for the corresponding period of 1977. Prospects are encouraging for the supply of mechanical and electrical plant to the power, mining and process industries in developing overseas markets.

	Half Year Ended 30.6.78	Half Year Ended 30.6.77	Year Ended 31.12.77
Turnover	£ million 199,000	£ million 185,000	£ million 387,000
Profit before taxation	15,569	11,660	25,157
Profit attributable to NEI Shareholders (after taxation)	9,858	5,881	13,460
Earnings per ordinary share (excluding extraordinary items)	10.89p	8.64p	20.74p
Dividend per ordinary share	2.5p	2.0p	6.0p

1 The comparative figures for the half year ended 30th June, 1977 have been restated on a basis consistent with that adopted in the audited consolidated accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1977.

2 The results include contributions from International Combustion (Holdings) Limited and its subsidiaries and from Bidegem & Francis (Holdings) Limited respectively from 1st January and 1st February, 1978.

NEI
A merger of Clarke Chapman and Reyrolle Parsons

NEI Clarke Chapman Engineering Ltd., NEI International Combustion Ltd., NEI John Thompson Ltd., NEI Clarke Chapman Cranes Ltd., NEI Thompson Cochran Ltd., NEI Clarke Chapman Power Engineering Ltd., NEI Bruce Peebles Ltd., NEI Parsons Ltd., NEI Reyrolle Ltd., NEI Electronics Ltd., NEI Projects Ltd., NEI International Ltd., NEI Overseas Ltd.

Northern Engineering Industries Ltd, Cuthbert House, All Saints, Newcastle upon Tyne England NE99 1NT

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

One year later...

quity market wants to go better and day it was clearly hoping that it was going to stop it doing just that. A set of August trade figures this month, of course, stop it in its tracks, but predictions at the end of last year of a substantial visible deficit seem to have evaporated over the past twenty-four months. The trade figures indicate a "near" on the economic front for the few weeks, it is not that difficult to see September bull run—the FT index 93.4, as recently as September 4, rapidly extended to rest the all-time high of 549.2, set exactly a year ago today. The market looked rather sprightlier day, helped in part by an encouraging price trends from the price commission. But it remains to be seen if the market is yet prepared to give an nod in the direction of lower interest rates by cutting MLR.

every les through

g begun slowly last year, the long-d recovery at UDS has come through tidal wave in the latest set of interim 2 per cent sales rise to £170m, reflecting growth of perhaps 10 per cent, seen transformed into more than £200m of profits which is more than twice as much as last year's.

With the rationalization programme in place, the company is continuing to spend less on capital expenditure, and its depreciation record of five years.

It seems to be heading for a record against last year's £19m. The first half the most significant has been achieved by the multiples, by a particularly strong recovery in following cutbacks in its own production, UDS has managed to push operating profit up by 240 per cent on a 20 per cent increase.

owing a 4p rise to 109p yesterday UDS still have income attractions in a active yield of 7.7 per cent. That said, er, it still has to prove its new-found th in less buoyant conditions before it comes back into market favour and ratio of 10, rising above 12 on a axed basis, reflects that degree of n.

ah Oil ontribution n Thistle

e expects a miracle cure at Burnah Oil shares have nevertheless participated latest market upturn helped of course, improvement in tanker rates in anticipation of possible Opec price rises later year. Yesterday's interim results show Burnah is still holding its position and ie pattern of slow recovery is being ed. There is a profit of £2.77m in the first half, though a loss after tax and ties of 4.09p a share.

ensive charter cancellations last year had a once only effect on reducing losses on shipping from £20m to £10m, while profits from non-shipping ss have remained stable at £20.2m e more difficult conditions in the lubricants market. On the other hand it is now paying higher depreciation interest charges after bringing into the first of two ULCCs. The second into the present half, and both are ved on short-term work on low world-ates.

nah is not benefiting from the cur-pturn in tanker rates and in any case the view that it will be short-lived, still leaves the long-term problem of ding its tanker commitments which take it until the mid-1980s short of a ular revival in rates.

inst this the Thistle Field will be in ht months this year, and Burnah's t has probably yielded around 10 to these latest half year earnings. Burnah has still to decide how it eat PRT. Thistle is going to ease the re but it is not going to solve Bur-

mah's problems. Only a very favourable decision on the BP shares claim, a dramatic and well-founded turnaround in charter rates, or a takeover bid are going to do that. Since none of these can be described as likely, the shares at 82p, down 4p yesterday, are asking for too much on any sort of realistic earnings prognosis.

Turner & Newall

Volume is improving

Heartened more by the optimistic tone of the company's second half forecast than the dull first half figures, Turner & Newall managed an 11p gain to 189p yesterday. Certainly there was nothing in the interim statement for the market to get its teeth in with pre-tax profits down from £23.2m to £21.5m.

Moreover the outturn would have been even worse but for acquisitions which boosted trading profits by £4.1m although much less than this at the net level owing to the big minority in Philip Hunt. Added to that the group has changed the way it accounts for exchange gains choosing to restate half year figures at exchange rates ruling at the end of the year.

That will make for better comparisons in the future but it has had the effect of depressing last year's figure by £1.1m to the stated £23.2m.

Less satisfactory have been Nigeria, where the downturn in construction activity has halved its contribution to perhaps £1m for the period, and United Kingdom industrial materials where there has been a sharp fall in volume especially for the big exporting divisions. Automotive products have also been hit by destocking while adverse conditions in the tractor market have pulled down Ferodo.

For the second half the group has already seen a slight pickup in volume across the board in the United Kingdom and is keeping its fingers crossed about Nigeria. So for the year as a whole the group should be able to pull up to leave profits similar to last year's £50m thanks chiefly to the contribution from acquisitions. Over-shadowing the shares though is the Simpson report on asbestos which is due this year.

Northern Engineering Perspective on boilermaking

Northern Engineering Industries, the product of the merger between Keyrolle Parsons and Clarke Chapman, is now just one year old and although it has enjoyed a gentle upturn this year its share price still reflects some deep-seated City scepticism. With £15.6m under its belt at the half year ending £11.6m a year ago it is on course for an overall 1978 increase of some £2m-£3m on 1977's £25.2m. On that basis the prospective p/e ratio at 13.24p is under 6 and the yield nearly 8 per cent. Admittedly the acquisition of International Combustion and Baldwin & Francis has boosted profits but the underlying profit rise is some 15 per cent, margins are improving, orders are up across the group, and the cash in the balance sheet is still rising.

Why, then, the substandard rating? The doubts still focus on NEI's electricity supply business and, in particular, upon the problems for the Gateshead boilermaking plant next year when the present order book expires. NEI's answer is that even on the gloomiest view, United Kingdom power generation is a sufficiently small part of the total—only about 15 per cent of turnover—that it will not forestall rising group profitability, given the underlying buoyancy of the main mechanical and electrical engineering businesses.

Power station boilers are presently breaking even and NEI is not expecting a loss at Gateshead next year either. There will be some spin-off work from the Drax 'B' contract which has gone to Babcock & Wilcox, and evidently an understanding CEBG is prepared to accelerate some of the work on the AGR stations which would not otherwise arise until 1980. There will, of course, be some slimming, but the problems are not likely to threaten continued growth and the rating should ultimately reflect this.

Economic notebook

Unemployment red herring?

Since unemployment rose to peak postwar levels, throughout the industrialized West, economists have been searching for explanations.

Many in Britain have argued that the level of unemployment has risen sharply in the past few years at least partly as a result of employment protection legislation. It is said that, in job security, few jobs in work means fewer jobs all round as employers are reluctant to take on labour which they will find hard to dismiss.

There are two different strands to the argument. One is that employers will tend to use less labour to produce the same output, where possible. In particular they will be slow to hire new workers when demand increases for fear of being unable to turn them off if demand then turns down.

The other is that output itself is affected. This is said to be especially true, again, in an upswing, as the reluctance to increase the labour force leads to a slower increase in production than would be the case in the absence of employment protection measures.

Even if these claims are correct they do not lead inexorably to the conclusion that employment protection legislation is a bad thing. The loss of a certain amount of employment or output may well be thought a price worth paying for more job security. However, it is clearly important to discover by how much, if at all, unemployment has been raised by such measures as the Employment Protection Act of 1975.

Unfortunately the evidence is extremely thin. The unemployment figures themselves have recently been something of a

The puzzle about the unemployment figures is that they show a fall in the adult jobless over the last year while most economists expected a rise

puzzle in Britain, and it is necessary to distinguish between the data and the figures for employment.

Both have behaved strangely in relation to output since the trough of the last recession in 1975, although in the opposite direction from that suggested by the above arguments.

The chief puzzle about the British unemployment figures at present is that they show a fall in the adult jobless over the last year when most economists expected a further rise. However, this fall has not been accompanied by a rise in employment. Fewer of these adult jobless are signing on as unemployed.

The employment figures are more relevant to the question of the effect of job protection legislation. These were surprisingly high last year as output fell, but they slowly while employment picked up.

However, the latest figures show a drop after seasonal adjustment of nearly 1 per cent in the numbers employed in production industries in the three months to June last year. In the same period industrial output expanded rapidly even in those industries not affected by North Sea oil.

There has thus been a very sharp increase in industrial production in the last few months. The same is true, although to a lesser extent, of manufacturing productivity.

However, it is not really possible to argue from these figures that the existence of employment protection mea-

Stamping out the counterfeiters



Counterfeit products are always of inferior quality says M Pierre Cardin (above), the fashion designer, a victim of the counterfeiters

Commercial piracy, the production of forgeries of well-known branded goods, is being discussed in Geneva this week by government officials who are increasingly disturbed by the scale of the problem.

Consumers and some of the world's leading manufacturers are victims of clever forgers. Commercial piracy is now a major international growth industry with an annual volume of tens of millions of dollars. At the Geneva meeting a number of government officials will be trying to devise new rules and regulations to put an end to the practice.

"Commercial pirates are exploiting good and well established trademarks to skim off some of the cream. The pirates can make extraordinary profits," said Mr William Walker, the former United States Trade Ambassador to the Geneva multilateral trade negotiations.

Mr Walker is now advising a new group of leading manufacturers, including such firms as the Distillers Company, Moët-Hennessy of France, Dunlop, Levi Strauss, General Electric of the United States, Christian Dior Couture and Walt Disney Productions.

The Distillers Company once uncovered a manufacturer in Germany who was buying cheap whisky by the barrel, producing exact copies of the company's famous labels and bottles, doing good business passing them off as genuine.

The manufacturers' group, founded in April, has already had some success in bringing its problems to the attention of governments. One of those concerned about the counterfeiting problem and determined to get new rules agreed upon at the current Geneva negotiations on trade is the United States Special Trade Representative, Mr Robert Strauss. He says that there is "an exceedingly serious problem of production of goods that are a fraud on the consuming public of the world."

At present few governments penalize the pirate producers and some in South-east Asia and South America have full knowledge of them but do not appear to be concerned about their activities. Mr Walker is hopeful that the Geneva trade talks will end with agreements to increase penalties on counterfeit manufacturers, create an international surveillance body and increase pressures on individual governments to act against the illicit manufacturers.

Dunlop, for example, has had problems resulting from the manufacture of copies of its tennis rackets. They are believed to have been made in Hongkong and are of poor quality.

Munsingwear, which makes

distinctive sports shirts with a Pelican symbol on the pocket, has found copies of its goods in Venezuela that were made in Czechoslovakia. Mr Walker claims that Eastern Europe both has numerous counterfeit producers and is a market for forged products.

Some customs authorities are willing to seize counterfeit goods, but usually they are only willing to ban sales from their own markets, while allowing the importer to re-export them. Needless to say such action is pointless in such a sophisticated and large-scale multinational business. The manufacturers who are being hit hard by the commercial pirates want the illicit goods seized and destroyed by customs authorities.

Some governments may agree to do this but the problem remains that customs officials, like the average consumer, are mostly unable to distinguish between a genuine and a counterfeit article. The manufacturers recognize this and those most affected are now hiring investigators to uncover counterfeit producing factories. They include, Mr Walker says, a former Scotland Yard detective who has developed a detection operation in Manchester.

The big manufacturers are confronted with a difficult problem, but often they have the resources and skills to defend themselves.

The counterfeit products, M Cardin said, "are always of inferior quality. We must stop this. We are losing millions of dollars."

Frank Vogl

THE SECOND ALLIANCE TRUST COMPANY LIMITED

The following is the Statement by the Chairman, Mr. David F. McCurrach, circulated with the Annual Report for the year to 31st July 1978.

RESULTS

Earnings for the year are 8 1/2% higher at 6.40p and exceed the forecast made in the Interim Statement in March. This follows on an increase of 18% in earnings last year. The rise in U.K. dividends which was limited by dividend restraint was offset to a considerable degree by the fall in the value of the Dollar as it affected Dollar income, and by lower interest rates on short term deposits.

Your Directors recommend a final dividend of 4.30p making a total of 6.30p against 5.65p, an increase of 11 1/2%.

VALUATION

As in the previous year the U.K. again proved to be among the most rewarding of the world's major stock markets. The F.T.A. All-Share index rose by over 20% compared with rises of 14% and 9% respectively in Japanese and German stock markets and a rise of only 1% in the U.S.A. Moreover the value of overseas investments was affected by continuing gyrations in currency markets. Sterling appreciated by 11% against the U.S. Dollar, held its value against the German Mark but fell by 21% against the Yen.

Our total net assets increased by 15% to a new high, exceeding the 1972 peak by 12 1/2%, and our portfolio of U.K. and U.S. equities outperformed the indices by 4% equivalent to 11p per share in terms of net asset value. Having added substantially to U.K. equities over the previous three years we have recently reduced U.K. equity holdings by £1.7m. In the interim market and added to Gilt-edged.

CAPITAL GAINS TAX

We welcome the reduction in the Budget in the effective rate of Corporation Tax on gains made by Investment Trust Companies from 17 1/2% to 10%. This follows a vigorous campaign by The Association of Investment Trust Companies for the elimination of this tax on Investment Trusts. Consequently upon the change, the tax credit which our shareholders can offset against gains taken on other securities which is now 17%, falls to 10% with effect from 6th April 1979.

THE FUTURE

It is an accepted truism that politics and politicians dominate the economic future, apparently never more so than on the brink of a British General Election and on the morrow of Bremen and Bonn. This may be right in the context of short-term movements and market values, but otherwise it is in part a deceptive half-truth in the sense that it treats symptoms as causes and palliatives as cures. Every economy in the world has, over years, become entwined in tangles of controls, quotas, subsidies and interventions, bearing on wages and prices, food and fuel, trade and commodities. Investment in the future and exchange values. These have created such distortions and pressures with a momentum of their own as would tax the wisdom of Solomon and the patience of Job to control, let alone begin to unravel. Wages control in Britain and fuel policy in the United States are cases in point. These forces allied with social pressures which they have brought into being alike help to select the politicians and dictate their actions.

At home, the scope for radical change by any Government is very limited. The decisive forces are the status of sterling, the tolerances of labour, delays or disappointments in North Sea oil and sluggish world growth already propped up by the United States. The U.S. economy in turn is already running at almost full blast, despite structural unemployment, with huge budget and trade deficits, with credit fully stretched alike for individuals, businesses and banks, and with low productivity growth and high inflation. There is division and confusion, not only in the nation at large (there have been successful votes against High State taxation); the Congress, the Administration and even the Federal Reserve Bank are at odds within themselves on priorities and policies. There have been signs of some convergence in stock markets, but none in the fragility of the dollar in a world still without any monetary system. The possibility of a European Currency Unit is one field in which political action could have decisive results—and could have favourable possibilities for Britain (less in terms of added support for sterling than in sustaining discipline) if we take part, but ominous ones if we do not.

While all these doubts cloud any forecast of capital values (they do not necessarily imply falls), we can speak more confidently about our own future earnings. We can give only the most qualified of welcomes to the minor easing of dividend limitation. While we are largely invested in dynamic companies typically having low distributions and yields the cover and timing limitations will deny us increases which growing earnings would have warranted. The weighted average yield on our U.K. equities is 4.7%, against 5.4% for the F.T.A. index. Similarly in the U.S. the welcome ending of the currency premium surrender, which we acknowledge with gratitude and relief, has made it possible for us steadily to increase our proportion in smaller specialised businesses with high growth. There, our weighted average market yield is 3.3%, against 4.7% for the Standard and Poors index. On the basis of current dividend and exchange rates our earnings estimate for the current year stands at 6.83p. An increase of 12 1/2% in U.K. dividend rates would in a full year add 0.58p. In short despite controls and currency risks we see the best hope of avoiding the uncertain climate of markets by concentrating on the companies most likely to thrive in any weather.

DIVIDEND INVESTMENT PLAN

Attention is drawn to the operation of the Company's Dividend Investment Plan and to the benefits accruing to participants from averaging purchases during 9 years of violently fluctuating stock markets. Initial participants will have increased their holdings by nearly a quarter at an average cost of 150p compared with a market price of 205p at 31st July 1978. A Form of Authorisation can be obtained from the Secretary at the Company's Registered Office or from the Agents for the Plan, The Royal Bank of Scotland Limited, 31 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh EH2 2AB.

Business Diary: Gulf + Western's King of swing

h King was telling me what can happen to a swing era musician up his band suit. It is now a high executive American conglomerate Western, although not a conglomerate. Pictures makers of the current hits, Grease and Saturday Night Fever.

in London yesterday same time as John King, Western's first star, but he has to do with the current leisure division. It is now head of Gulf + Western's insurance interests, in the late 1940s he was saxophone and swing id, among them Dick Shearing.

s at Gulf + Western, that he was handed a and for six years now conducted the group's

big and growing insurance interests—insurers which have spilled over into this country with the purchase of the former Slater, Walker life insurance firm, Arrow Life.

Not that King's playing days are over—not a bit of it. Next month, for instance, will see him playing bass in Boulder, Colorado, with a big band known as the Retreads.

The members are doctors, lawyers and insurance executives. They all share one thing: they used to play in the swing era big bands before rock 'n' roll came along and made the bands unprofitable.

Most of the Retreads' arrangements are done by King and it is interesting to note that the concert takes place on the campus of the University of Colorado—alma mater of another bandsman, the late Glenn Miller.

Having reminisced at some length over all that lovely swing music with King yesterday, I flew back to London (Thornhill) we returned reluctantly to the subject of insurance.

King is now chairman of Providence Capital Corporation, the holding company for G + W's substantial United States insurance interests. He is in London to launch a new company, Providence Capital, formerly Arrow Life, a successful life office which G + W bought for £5.2m from the wreck of Slater, Walker.

Arthur Pearce, the founder of the company, stays on as King's deputy chairman and chief executive and so do the rest of the successful Arrow Life team. King told me that he plans to expand the activities of the



Two hundred and fifty economy size cigarette lighters, OK?

new Providence Capital after the fallow period during the Slater, Walker debacle.

I could not help remarking what a life risk King was. As chairman of the many far-flung G + W insurance companies, he seems to spend more time in the air than in his Denver home.

His yearly schedule contains a minimum of two trips for board meetings in Anchorage, Alaska; four each for Providence, Rhode Island, San Francisco and Los Angeles; and ten each for New York City and London.

King said that in fact G + W does not specialize in this line of business and that many United States corporations insured their executives here in

states of America being honoured individually. It began to be borne in on the trade that second trips could be more than a lifetime coming round.

The rival claimants for the 1979 festival will be the Venezuelans, who drink little sherry but are important customers for the Spanish sherry. They have many sherry houses, also produce.

John Lockwood, managing director of Sandeman in Jerez and campaign manager for the Welsh, says that it is a pity that no trade statistics are kept for the individual countries of the United Kingdom, but there could be no doubt that the Welsh alone drank more sherry than the Venezuelans.

■ If you are a fully fledged member of the cashless society, you will not want to know. If you are a member of the underground economy, you will not want others to know, nor least the taxman.

But the fact of the matter is, according to the latest Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin, that there are 1,800 million banknotes with a face value of £8,790m in circulation, or 34 notes with a value of £155 for every man, woman and child in the United Kingdom.

Not surprisingly, the number of large denomination notes in circulation has been increasing steadily in recent years.

The Bank also tells us that the average life of a note is just over one year. And that means that the Bank employs some 2,000 people on new note production and related activities.

Ross Davies

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Over £500m added to share values

Good trading news from a clutch of leading companies and a seemingly brighter economic picture led to another buoyant day in the market as more than £500m was added to share values yesterday.

Gilts at last joined the party after two days in the doldrums and hopes of a balance of payments surplus of around £125m on current account when the trade figures are published today, coupled with more optimism from the Price Commission in the fight against inflation, were good for a rise of around 50p in many issues.

But equities remained in the spotlight as the FT Index added 7.9 to another 1978 peak of 534.3. While dealers pointed out that demand had been

produced by the increasingly dominant institutions. Other major shares reporting yesterday included Babcock & Wilcox which rose 10p to 147p. Northern Engineering Industries, where the shares climbed 6p to 132p and Carpenters International which put on 3p to 64p on the back of a sharp, if widely predicted, recovery.

Thomas Tilling was one of the few dull counters since the figures prompted a 5p fall to 142p after pronounced strength earlier in the week.

Institutional buying as always predominated but the level of inquiry from country brokers for shares, both large and small, suggested that private investors have been taking an active part in the market rally.

Secondhanders saw plenty of activity. Results from Elhar Industrial pushed the shares 5p forward to 257p. Sale Tiney put on 15p to 320p as the publication of results reinforced the market's earlier enthusiasm. London & Midland were hoisted by a like amount to 115p as the group announced

a dividend-boosting rights issue. Steetley was one of the few disappointments where the profit announcements clipped 2p off the shares to 207p. Burnham was another where, despite the apparent containment of tanker losses, the absence of an interim dividend forced the price down 4p to 82p. Elsewhere on the oil pitch, Shell added 3p to 595p and BP put on 4p to 906p. The appointment of Warren Plantations' chairman, Mr. Konrad Legg, to the board of British Rental Carbons helped the shares forward yesterday and some expect further gains today.

The shipping sector revived a little where recovery hopes lifted P & O 3p to 94p. Euxine Ferries by a similar amount to 141p and Furness Withy by 5p to 245p. Speculative buying lifted Farnell Electronic 15p to 400p as a third market and Ernest Jones added 10p to 167p as the jewellery retailer reinforced its status as one of the most successful recent new issues.

On the bid front, Compton Webb was unchanged at 60p on the announcement of an agreed bid from Courtaulds while Orme

Persistent, small buying has seen Haslam, up 5p to 272p, run into a single-figure discount against net assets in a narrow market. Analysts now believe that the iron-ore world leader will be over the next 18 months by switching into British Land which, at 46p, has barely moved since the recovery statement.

Equity turnover on September 12 was £97,563m (17,604 bargains). Active stocks, according to Exchange Telegraph, yesterday were ICI, Northern Engineering Industries, P & O, Racal, BP, Rank, De Beers, Barclays, Blue Circle, Turner & Newall, Burnham Oil, DCL, Babcock & Wilcox, Beecham, Dixons, Telegraphic, GEC, Thomson, Tilling, GUS, A.E. Marks & Spencer, UDS, Shell, Ernest Jones and London & Midland.

Babcock & Wilcox's growth rate starts to accelerate

By Christopher Wilkins

Stated first-half profits from Babcock & Wilcox are a modest 6 per cent up on last year at £17.2m, but the underlying trends show that the group is accelerating at a much more rapid rate.

The results are partly confused by changes in the accounting dates of subsidiaries, which had the effect of adding £218,000 to profits against £609,000 the year before. However, the 1977 first half profits were also inflated by a £20m profit on the sale of shares in Herbert Morris and £940,000 credit for excess provisions.

Further, Babcock's results this time would have been £950,000 higher if there had been no change in exchange rates.

Adjusting for these factors Babcock's true profit growth was over 41 per cent. This was in spite of further losses in the Harstock housing business and

a drop in profits in boiler-making, now only breaking even. Babcock has thus been achieving impressive growth elsewhere in the group, and orders are up to £695m from £642m at the start of the year, excluding the Drexel "B" boiler contract which has yet to be signed.

Mr. John King, the chairman, says the work loads should be sufficient to sustain levels of activity during the remainder of the year at least equal to those achieved in the first six months, when sales totalled £369m compared to £317m.

Mr. King says that Babcock remains confident about the medium and longer term prospects for the utility boiler-making industry, and that power station orders will be at a higher rate in the second half of the next decade.

The shares rose 10p to 147p yesterday, amid City expectations



Mr. John King, chairman of Babcock.

that Babcock could make profits this year of £400m compared to £323m last year.

African setback for Bestobell

Bestobell, the engineering and chemical group, p United Kingdom division, is reporting a 1 per cent fall in the total tax profits from £2.3m in the first half 30, 1978.

A setback in traditional southern Africa accounted for the decline, according to chief executive, Humphrey Brown, from Malawi were those from South Africa, he said.

"Real growth and profits in the United Kingdom have not been sufficient to make up for the setback in southern Africa," he said. The year should benefit from a strong trend in the Kingdom but will be offset by the overseas downturn.

United Kingdom profits have risen from 43p to 47p since 1976, but the group's total profit since 1976 is only 1p.

An interim dividend of 0.13p gross will also be paid, but it will be reduced to 0.10p net after making the permissible.

Gen Engine Profit margins are intense competitive, says the chairman of Gen Engineering (Radcliffe), A. Ogden, said at the annual meeting yesterday.

Announcing a change to December 31 for 1978, he said, the company would not share of a full year's may end with a loss of 19p. But the forecast for 1979, after a predicted £750,000 for the year.

Options New options will be issued on September 18 of BOC International EMI, Imperial Group. The options will be November, February, and the following exercise prices: £0.70, £0.80, £0.90, £1.00, £1.10, £1.20, £1.30, £1.40, £1.50, £1.60, £1.70, £1.80, £1.90, £2.00, £2.10, £2.20, £2.30, £2.40, £2.50, £2.60, £2.70, £2.80, £2.90, £3.00, £3.10, £3.20, £3.30, £3.40, £3.50, £3.60, £3.70, £3.80, £3.90, £4.00, £4.10, £4.20, £4.30, £4.40, £4.50, £4.60, £4.70, £4.80, £4.90, £5.00, £5.10, £5.20, £5.30, £5.40, £5.50, £5.60, £5.70, £5.80, £5.90, £6.00, £6.10, £6.20, £6.30, £6.40, £6.50, £6.60, £6.70, £6.80, £6.90, £7.00, £7.10, £7.20, £7.30, £7.40, £7.50, £7.60, £7.70, £7.80, £7.90, £8.00, £8.10, £8.20, £8.30, £8.40, £8.50, £8.60, £8.70, £8.80, £8.90, £9.00, £9.10, £9.20, £9.30, £9.40, £9.50, £9.60, £9.70, £9.80, £9.90, £10.00, £10.10, £10.20, £10.30, £10.40, £10.50, £10.60, £10.70, £10.80, £10.90, £11.00, £11.10, £11.20, £11.30, £11.40, £11.50, £11.60, £11.70, £11.80, £11.90, £12.00, £12.10, £12.20, £12.30, £12.40, £12.50, £12.60, £12.70, £12.80, £12.90, £13.00, £13.10, £13.20, £13.30, 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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Steelley down 22pc half-time

Many Unsworth used depression in steel trading conditions led to a 22 per cent pre-tax profit to £10.1m. Steelley group, manufacturer and distributor of refractories and supplies for the first six months to June 30, 1978, the forecast is only for a figure in the second half of about £20m—on last year's profits.

Construction had fallen by 20 per cent since 1977, although management changes should take effect after the year-end. United Kingdom operations which provide the bulk of profits also showed a reduction in profits because of the depressed world demand for refractories. But the minerals and chemicals sector enabled divisional profits to reach £9.4m compared with £11.2m during the same period last year. The difficulties in the United Kingdom and European divisions meant that trading margins were reduced from 10.2 to 8 per cent. Sales increased by £6m to £126.3m. Canadian results recovered from last year's setback with a £500,000 increase to £1.6m as distribution businesses improved their performance.

Strong growth at Thos Tilling

By Ronald Pullen

For once with a conglomerate like Thos Tilling, efficient cylanders are firing together to keep the building materials, medical supplies, publishing, insurance (and much more besides) group in a strong growth phase.

Pre-tax profits in the six months to the end of June have maintained the momentum of last year, showing a 23 per cent increase to £27m with around £1m of the £5m improvement coming from the recent acquisition.

Broadly speaking the upturn has been concentrated in the consumer end of Tilling's spectrum of industries, with medical supplies and builders' merchanting strong performers. Cornhill Insurance's performance has been more modest especially after the rapid growth of the last three years with the declining rate of inflation trimming

the benefit from investment. All the same, despite a near quarter sales gain to £480m, trading profits have moved up from £27.4m to only £31.1m, and much of the gain at the pre-tax level comes from the reduction in interest charges from £5.4m to £4.1m thanks to last year's £32m rights issue. Borrowings to finance the higher level of business have started to creep up, but despite the recent £22m cash shopping spree gearing is little higher than last year's 20 per cent.

Tilling's strategy remains to build up its assets outside the building sector and the United Kingdom, and with £100m earmarked for US expansion and only some £30m spent so far, it still has its work cut out to find suitable purchases. The latest acquisitions will bring a little more lift to the second half and pre-tax profits should emerge the right side of £55m



Sir Robert Taylor, chairman of Thos Tilling.

for a prospective fully-taxed p/e ratio of just under 10 at 142p, down 5p yesterday, and a yield of 5 per cent.

Corinthian Holdings still making progress

By Michael Clark

The progress achieved last year at Corinthian Holdings, the financial services group with interests in the textile industry, have been maintained during the current year.

Interim figures from Corinthian, which suffered heavy losses in the banking crisis of 1974, show pre-tax profits increased by 51 per cent to £227,000 for the six months to June 30. Earnings a share also increased from 1.56p to 2.30p.

An interim dividend of 0.52p gross has been declared compared with 0.30p for the corresponding period.

Last year the group reported a turnover of £531,000 into pre-tax profits of £506,000, which was after crediting £146,000, against a debit of £111,000.

The board stated that all divisions within the group have

traded satisfactorily so far this year.

A breakdown of the group profit, before loan stock interest and group overheads, shows that the best performance was in the printing division with profits of £65,000, against nil last time.

Next came the merchant banking side with an increase of 64 per cent to £23,000 over last time, while the retailing side has increased its performance by £29,000 to £44,000.

Corinthian's biggest contributor to overall profits was the textiles division which has increased its share from £72,000 to £90,000.

Turnover of the group for the first half moved ahead from £1.69m to £2.6m.

During the year, the group increased the capability of its printing division with the acquisition of Convent, a colour printing company.

Outlook is good at LMS group

Lord Rayne, chairman of London Merchant Securities says in his annual statement that with the exceptional degree of liquidity and asset strength which the group has now achieved, the prospects for continued growth are "highly encouraging". While the effect of the disposal of 51.7 per cent, at Carlton Industries will initially be to reduce substantially pre-tax profit, there will be an improvement in both the distributable profit and cash flow available to LMS itself.

In addition to the projected growth in income from property, further increases should be forthcoming as the proceeds of the Carlton sale are deployed, as well as from the investment in Century Power and Light and the other activities.

He expects the group's income from investment property to rise from £2.8m to £5.5m in the next five years.

The V.I.P. county for industry

Glamorgan's Valuable Investments rank second for you, the industrialist.

I.P. status

s: The closest opponent Area to London - lies along the M4. and us by rail.

I.P. status

s: Ample labour resources with an excellent 1 of industrial relations.

I.P. status

s: A £13 million factory programme over the three years.

I.P. status

s: 250,000 square feet of ice factory space over next 18 months.

I.P. status

s: A remarkably live living environment, dry, sea and unspoilt inside.

South Glamorgan V.I.P. county

ect: Rhodri Morgan, Development Officer, by Headquarters, phone 0222 499022.

Bad summer but orders up at Berwick Timpo

Profits were down slightly in the first half at Berwick Timpo, the toy group, but Mr. J. D. Oakley, the chairman, says that the order position is healthy and he is confident that margins and profits will show a considerable improvement for the full year.

Lower despatches of spring and summer lines—following the bad summer weather—trimmed sales from £5.27m to £4.9m, and pre-tax profits from £403,000 to £371,000 for the six months to June 30.

Earnings a share are 3.22p against 3.5p, and the dividend is raised from 1.21p gross to 1.31p.

ARROW LIFE

Walker, the s-State subsidiary sold to the £2,000-plus American holding company, Gilt & Western in April, has just been launched as Providence Capital.

Baring Brothers have been appointed as investment managers to the £70m life company which has 60,000 policyholders.

CAVENHAM

Consolidated sales £1.66m (£1.7m) to year to March 30. Distributable profit £22.7m (£20.8m). Company is a subsidiary of Generale Occidentale SA.

J. JARVIS AND SONS

Chairman says in his annual statement that in spite of the continuing shortage of work in industry, group is now much busier than it has been in the past two years and he expects the downward trend in turnover to be reversed in current year.

K. O. BOARDMAN INT.

Chairman states in annual report that turnover for the first part of the current year is running at a higher level. There is a marked improvement in liquidity with bank borrowings reduced by almost one third to £3.08m.

OIL EXPLORATION

Sales proceeds for half-year to 30 June: United Kingdom, £1.5m (£1.5m); USA, £1.25m (£1.35m); Total pre-tax profit, £1.14m (£1.01m).

ALEXANDER DUCKHAM

Pre-tax loss for half-year to June 30, £420,000 (profit £248,000). Loss was primarily due to fierce competition, and provision for severance payments following closure of Hammersmith works.

HAW PAR BROTHERS

Group has lost \$975,000 (Singapore) (£12.74m) for six months to June 30. Turnover \$69.74m (\$59.79m).

BRITISH BUILDING

Mr. E. A. Dubois, chairman of British Building and Engineering Appliances, reports in his annual statement that turnover for the first quarter of the current year is up nearly 30 per cent and prospects "are more hopeful than they have been for a long time".

BARCLAYS

Following on from the recent \$50m export credit facility, Barclays Bank International and Petroleum (Pamex) have signed a \$25m five-year Eurodollar loan. The funds are to be used to help finance Pemex's capital investment programme for 1978. Pemex is the state-owned oil and gas exploration and production agency in Mexico.

ROMAY TEA HOLDINGS

Turnover for year to December 31 last, £5.24m (£1.95m). Pre-tax profit, £376,000 (£577,000). Total gross payment, 33.5p (26.51p).

LEX SERVICE

Lex Service Group's rights issue of 10.62m ordinary shares taken up for 9.2m shares (\$3.41 per cent).

WAGON INDUSTRIAL

Wagon Industrial Holdings' chairman, Mr. C. Leslie Smith, reports in his annual statement that he is confident that trading results should show further improvement.

MONTFORT

Turnover of Montfort (Knitting Mills) rose from £4.4m to £4.71m. Pre-tax profits up from £217,000 to £253,000.

AMAX ISSUE

Ammax Inc. and its subsidiary, Ammax Canada Development, have completed a private financing with the Royal Bank of Canada

for US\$100m under which Ammax issued 2m shares of non-convertible series "D" preferred stock.

REED INDUSTRIES

Reed Consolidated Industries (subsidiary of Reed International) reports group sales for half-year to June 30 of \$A103.35m (\$A103.62m). Pre-tax profit,

Turnover for year to April 30 up from £1.95m to £2.61m and pre-tax profits from £269,000 to £370,000. Total gross dividend up from 2.59p to 2.85p maximum allowed.

CENTREWAY

Mr. A. J. Cross, the chairman, reports in his annual statement that given Centreway's preferential dividend commitment and the group's trading prospects, the board's present intention would be to limit any rise in the ordinary dividend for the forthcoming year to 10 per cent—even if dividend restraint is removed or relaxed in the future.

JONES, STROUD (HOLDINGS)

Mr. Philip L. Jones, the chairman, reports that unless there are unforeseen developments, he expects that current profits will "comfortably exceed" those of last year.

MIDLAND EDUCATIONAL

Mr. E. G. Wilcox, the chairman, reports in his annual statement

that the company has made a "very encouraging start" to the current year. Cash sales for the first 19 weeks show an increase of 21.8 per cent.

SIGNAL COS

Beverly Hills, Calif.—Signal Cos Inc. said its subsidiary, Signal Landmark Properties, has agreed to sell two subsidiary Hawaii corporations to Cambridge Properties of Vancouver for an undisclosed sum. The two subsidiaries own a 18,000 acre leasehold and operate a village resort in Hawaii.—A.F. Dow Jones.

BOYBOURNE

Company has received acceptance for 93.4 per cent of shares of W. Henshall & Sons (Addiscombe). The offer will close on September 22.

ICPC-CRIST SYSTEMS

ICPC has provided a £30,000 financial package for Crist Systems, makers of visual display units for computer industry.

STANDARD CHARTERED

The Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed the repayment and funding for a \$3.6m loan which Standard Chartered Merchant Bank, acting on behalf of Standard Chartered Bank, has made available to ECL Limited, Botswana. This is the first ECGD-guaranteed buyer credit loan to Botswana.

A picture of Reckitt & Colman earning its money.



Every day people all over the world eat, drink, wash their hair, clean their teeth, shine their shoes, do housework, get headaches, take up hobbies, catch colds, and bring up babies.

And every day Reckitt & Colman helps them do these things.

Because in over 120 countries Reckitt & Colman makes and sells products which are necessary or useful for basic day to day living.

Products which vary from Colman's mustards, to Robinson's soft drinks, Gale's honey, Disprin, Dettol, Cherry Blossom shoe polish, Mr Sheen, Steradent, Harpic and Winsor & Newton artists' paints.

In fact this great range of products coupled with almost total worldwide coverage of markets has enabled us to do well in the first half of '78—in spite of extremely difficult trading conditions.

Sales were up to £302 million, an 8.4% increase over the same period last year. Profit before tax rose by 9.9% to £31 million for the same period.

	1978 £ million	% increase over 1977
Sales to customers	302.09	8.4
Profit before tax	31.00	9.9
Earnings per share	27.0p	8.9

If you'd like to receive a copy of the Chairman's Interim Report to shareholders, please write to Reckitt & Colman, Freeport, London W4 2BR. (Postage is paid. Please do not stamp your envelope).

UDS GROUP LIMITED

One of the UK's largest retailing groups whose trading names include Richard Shops, John Collier, William Thompson and Alders Department Stores.

Consolidated Interim Financial Statement for the 26 weeks ended 29th July, 1978

	1978* £000	1977* £000	Year 1977/78 £000
TURNOVER (excluding VAT)	169,587	139,326	331,269
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	9,102	4,400	19,158
DIVIDENDS	3,509	3,204	7,781

* Unaudited

CHAIRMAN'S INTERIM STATEMENT

Turnover for the six month period produced an increase of £30.261 million or 21.7 per cent on the previous year's corresponding period. Profit before taxation at £9.102 million shows an increase of £4.702 million. All Divisions performed well and have contributed without exception to this result.

MULTIPLE SHOPS The expansion of our multiple chains remains a continuous operation with the aim of further increasing the geographical coverage and market share of our various businesses. In the first six months of the current year 15 additional shop units have been opened and 10 relocated or extended. We have firm plans to open a further 22 shops in the second half year.

DEPARTMENT STORES Building extensions at our Bromley and Cardiff stores are on schedule. Despite the temporary disturbance which construction work inevitably causes, the Division as a whole has again made excellent progress. The building of the new store in Chatham is well under way and should be ready for trading in Autumn 1979. We have recently acquired a property adjoining our Sutton store where the selling space will be considerably increased by the integration of the two buildings.

HOME SHOPPING The success of the drive to increase our customer and agency base in Direct Home Sales and Mail Order has already resulted in a much improved sales performance. This will be reflected in future profits.

EXPORT AND OVERSEAS Every opportunity is being taken to extend our representation in our worldwide activity of Duty-Free shops on ships and in airports. Our associated company Mobil Hubner of West Berlin with its 7 specialist furniture stores continues to make steady progress.

OUTLOOK Group sales in the first 6 weeks of the second half year have maintained a favourable trend. With the further increase in disposable incomes which will follow the tax rebates in November we look forward to good Autumn and Christmas sales. This encouraging prospect and the results so far enable me to reaffirm that a significant improvement in the full year's profit can be expected.

In the meantime, your Directors have declared an increased interim dividend of 2.3p (2.1p) per Ordinary Stock Unit. Dividend warrants will be payable on 20th February, 1979 to stockholders appearing on the register on 12th January, 1979.

Copies of the last annual Report and Accounts may be obtained from The Secretary, Marble Arch House, Seymour Street, London W1A 2BY (01-262 7755).



-Managerial-Administrative-Secretarial-Personal Assistants-

Bilingual Secretaries

French/English

We are looking for two additional Bilingual Secretaries to join existing secretarial team working on a large steelwork site, to the coastal town of Annaba in Algeria.

Should like to hear from you if you are at least 24 years of age with formal secretarial qualifications, relevant office experience and, of course, fluent French (or English if French not mother tongue).

More urgent vacancy is within our Construction Team and the successful candidate will be responsible for supervising 2/3 locally engaged typists, as well as providing a

comprehensive secretarial/typing service herself.

We offer a one year contract in the first instance, renewable by mutual agreement, together with an attractive salary (tax free), free furnished accommodation and a company car.

Please write briefly in the first instance, giving details of qualifications and experience, to Mr G J Dempsey, WS Atkins & Partners, Woodcote Grove, Ashley Road, Epsom, Surrey KT8 5BW or telephone Epsom 26140, extension 2686 for an application form.

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CJES

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A career appointment with opportunity for European travel



BI-LINGUAL (GERMAN) SECRETARY P.A.

HOUNSLOW

INTERNATIONAL MARKETING COMPANY £25,250-£5,750

This is a new vacancy caused by our client's relocation, and applications are invited from career orientated secretaries, aged 25-40, who enjoy working under pressure. The successful candidate will be responsible to the Vice-President—Europe—for all secretarial duties including a certain amount of personal work in German, complicated travel arrangements and keeping a busy diary. Essential qualities include the ability to set priorities and use initiative, good German (shorthand would be an advantage though not essential), excellent English shorthand and typing and a flexible approach to the work. A knowledge of French would be an advantage. Excellent conditions include own office, four weeks' holiday, BUPA, 50p LVs and contributory pension scheme.

Applications in strict confidence under reference BLPA500/TT to the Managing Director.

An interesting and varied appointment



SECRETARY TO FINANCIAL DIRECTOR

HOUNSLOW

INTERNATIONAL MARKETING COMPANY

Our client has moved their European Headquarters, and is now looking for a mature secretary, aged 22-30, preferably with some financial experience. In addition to being responsible for all the Financial Director's correspondence, travel arrangements and diary, she will also keep statistics and do a small amount of report/Schedule typing. Essential qualities include the ability to stay calm whilst working under pressure, good shorthand and typing and a sense of humour. A knowledge of French would be an advantage though not essential. Initial salary negotiable £24,000 plus 50p LVs, four week's holiday, BUPA and contributory pension scheme.

Applications in strict confidence under reference SFD501/TT to the Managing Director.

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TELEX 867374

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 6. Prepared as circumstances allow to work late when reasonably required.
 7. A car driver is preferred.

- We offer:
1. To the right person for this position, the right salary.
 2. Assistance with vehicle if required.
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Please read our requirements several times before replying in writing with (FULL) details of personal circumstances, education, experience, abilities and disabilities to:

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Shirley Road, Southampton SO9 1WF
All enquiries will be treated in the strictest confidence.

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We are seeking a competent Secretary to assist our Merchandise and Sales Directors. The ideal candidate would suit someone in their 20's with shorthand and typing skills, a good telephone manner and the ability to deal with people at all levels. After a competitive salary, generous business travel allowance, 33% discount on company merchandise, direct staff restaurant and 4 weeks holiday after year's service.

With full career details to:

Miss Montgomery,
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Administrator/PA

Central London from £4100 p.a.+

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A key figure in this reorganisation will be a Secretary/Administrator/PA to the Division and also give secretarial aid to two of its Directors. The job content itself is likely to vary quite considerably according to the attributes of the person appointed, but will be built around a job-core comprising correspondence, travel arrangements, diary organisation and the co-ordination of documentation. Beyond this, we will be looking for a high-calibre, flexible personality who sees his/her job growing rapidly and it is hoped that the successful candidate will get involved in a wide range of administrative duties backing the Department.

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for senior management executive

Candidates should have at least ten years' secretarial experience with a major international organization. The ideal candidate will be a woman, aged 25-40, with a good command of English and French, a high level of education and a proven ability to handle complex administrative tasks. Salary is negotiable, depending on experience and qualifications.

Write to: UNIVERSAL MEDIA, Chamber 25, 122, 1050 Brussels.

who will forward, please mention reference TT/561 on the envelope.

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First class experienced receptionist needed by head office of major industrial group. This job offers the opportunity to play an important company role within the company and in promoting its image to outsiders. Duties include switchboard, typing and telex (with a junior assistant). Modern offices close to Victoria Station. Excellent salary plus L.Vs.

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Recruitment Consultants

SALES PROMOTION £4,000

For consideration, Secretary, to assist the Director of this sales promotion company, dealing with a wide range of products. The successful candidate will be a woman, aged 25-40, with a good command of English and French, a high level of education and a proven ability to handle complex administrative tasks. Salary is negotiable, depending on experience and qualifications.

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City shipbrokers near Liverpool Street Station. Age 25-plus. Would suit experienced secretary with shorthand and meeting people. Salary £4,000 per annum.

Phone Office Manager for further details 377 8365

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The position calls for a PR professional with a flair for promoting new products. If you have a good track record in PR we would like to hear from you. Benefits include an attractive salary and a company car.

Applicants should send concise C.V. to:

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CRAYONNE LIMITED
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Tel: Sunbury
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Of special interest if you live in West London. While impeccable shorthand and good English is essential, the job is primarily one demanding a pleasant personality and a mature, past experience in design or an allied area of creative work.

The firm is in West London. High pay; substantial discounts on a wide range of everyday needs. Pension, etc. Please write to:

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Good Audio Shorthand typist with input experience to work in modern office in the City. Lots of administration in this varied job. £4,000 a week holiday and L.Vs.

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We are looking for a smart, intelligent, Senior Secretary, to work in the Managing Director of a company based in SW London. Excellent salary and benefits. Applicants should be between 25 and 40, with previous experience at Managing Director level, to be able to handle a wide range of telephone work together with plenty of variety. Salary negotiable. Please telephone for further details to:

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London's largest growing PR company needs a PA for the chief executive. Secretarial skills and organisational flair must be beyond reproach and we'd favour A levels or a degree.

You'll enjoy management status and a very friendly but hard working environment.

Salary around £4,500

Offices in Tavistock Place

Tel. 01-439 9191 and ask for Adele Bliss or Peter Reeves.

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Please telephone
Julia Ryde on
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PR OPPORTUNITY

PR opportunity for bilingual Secretary to assist Agency Director. Must possess fluent spoken and written English, French and Spanish, a University degree, and experience in education, preferably at class room level.

Please write to:
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ARCHITECTS' PA/ SECRETARY

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Salary £4,500
Tel. 240 1761

PRESTIGE JOB FOR SUPER SECRETARY/ P.A.

Good Audio Shorthand typist with input experience to work in modern office in the City. Lots of administration in this varied job. £4,000 a week holiday and L.Vs.

Phone Dale Evans, 734 8301
219 Regent Street, W.1.
ALFRED HARRIS STAFF BUREAU

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

PERSONAL CHOICE

John and Yootha Joyce in the ITV comedy series *George and Mildred* (8.00)

he team behind TV Eye, Thames Television's new current affairs programme, must have purred with delight at the news of newspaper space devoted to its initial programme, week on the first "test-tube baby". On television, it is not for a news-orientated programme merely to arrive for its live. It must be seen and heard to arrive, and as clearly as possible. Applying these criteria, TV Eye seems to have a long life. Tonight (ITV, 8.30) it looks at employment and is in alarmist mood. It gives details of blished reports to the Government estimating five million within 10 years, and it sets these estimates against the claims "much more bland arguments that it may take some to get unemployment below one million again."

able Mill, like TV Eye, has cause to be pleased with itself. (BBC 1, 1.00) it has the first TV interview with John, once Britain's most wanted man. He gained his for of philosophy while in prison for armed robbery. Now studying for his master of philosophy and PhD and has in his autobiography. Today he talks to David Seymour.

might have guessed we had not heard the last of Roots. (BBC 1, 10.15) we learn how Alex Haley, who wrote a of an American slave family, has learned to live with phenomenal success with which the book engulfed him. I received BBC figures showing that, when the TV of Roots was screened last year, its audience in averaged more than 17 million. Simultaneously, I have red another statistical digest from the BBC telling me that episodes of Holocaust, shown last week, were each seen by million people. Onward, and upward.

ace considerations prevented me from recommending the sized feature Tolstoy (Radio 4, 7.45) when it first went on Monday. Let me do so now. The novelist A. S. Byatt has the letters, diaries and stories of Tolstoy and they have much fascinating material about the writer's stormy onships. John Woodvine plays Tolstoy, Dennis Quilley tes.

as sorry to hear that Jack De Manio (Radio 4, 4.05) may precisely himself for very much longer. I had got used idiosyncrasies and was beginning to warm to his times archaic way of interviewing people. He is an inal", a commodity of which the BBC does not have so full a supply that it can lightly afford to dispense with it.

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40, Open University (until 7.55): 6.40, Catalysts; 7.05, Radio isotopes techniques; 7.30, Whales and whaling.
12.35, On the Move: help for those who have problems with words and letters (r).
1.00, Pebble Mill (today's edition includes Tony Blair's Film Feature Focus. Plus John McVicar interview (Personal choice).
1.45, Mister Men: Mr Funny and Mr Messy (r).
3.55, Play School: Judy Whitfield's story Please Keep Seel.
4.20, Pink Panther: cartoon (r).
4.35, Rentaghost: the funny spooks have a chance to become a national success with their Rentaghost. First of six episodes.

BBC 2

6.40 am, Open University (until 7.55): 6.40, Waiting for Godot; 7.30, Computers and thinking.
9.15, Liberal Party Assembly: second-day report from Southport. Robin Day, David Dimbleby are our guides.
11.00, Play School: same as BBC 1, 3.55.
11.25, Liberal Assembly: further coverage, until 12.30.
2.00 pm, Liberal Assembly: last of today's live transmissions from Southport.
4.55, Open University (until 7.00): 4.55, Water resources; 5.20, The handicapped—working together; 5.45, Konrakte; 6.10, Resource development; 6.35, Transport and road research.

BBC 3

7.05, Top Gear: The Motor Show opens in Birmingham's National Exhibition Centre next month. This programme looks at the vast organizational job involved—everything from providing beer to ensuring enough lavatories.
7.30, BC: Archaeology of the Bible lands: end of this re-run series. The story of Jews and Judaism is taken to the threshold of the Christian era.
8.00, When the Boat Comes In: episode two in this much loved series set in Tyneside. Tom Sexton wants a share of the money that Jack Ford is starting to amass. He believes the end will justify the means (r).
8.50, Anthony Goldstone: the eminent pianist plays Schubert's Impromptu in A flat major (r).
9.00, Jack High: the second semi-final of the Kodak Masters Tennis Tournament from Wimbledon.
9.30, Film: A Canterbury Tale (1944). Three modern pilgrims go to Canterbury—a land Army girl (Sheila Sim), an American army sergeant (John Gielgud), and a man (Dennis Price) and solve a local mystery. Eric Porter is the MP who does some surprising things in what he thinks is a good wartime cause.
11.30, News, weather.
11.55, Closedown: Patrick Dickinson's story Seeds is read by John Rye.

BBC 4

1959, professional boxing, the life and work of Philip Guedalla, and the history of Dublin's Abbey Theatre.
9.00, News, with Angela Rippon.
9.25, Most Wanted: crime squad thriller. A trucking company becomes the victim of a protection racket.
10.15, Haley's Comet—the Roots Phenomenon—an examination of what effect the success of his book Roots has had on Alex Haley (see Personal Choice).
11.05, Tonight: includes the Robin Day interview.
12.15, The Sky at Night: Patrick Moore talks about the Moon and asks himself: Does anything ever happen on it?
12.05 am, Weather. Regional News.
BBC 1 variations:
WALES: 6.55-7.20, Heddau.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am, News, weather.
6.10, Farming today.
6.30, Today's Magazine.
6.45, A High Wind in Jamaica (9).
9.00, News.
9.05, These You Have Loved.
10.00, News.
10.05, From Our Own Correspondent.
10.30, Service.
10.45, Story: The Chinese Gown.
11.00, News.
11.05, Down your Way.
11.45, A Glass for Elijah (Jewish ghettos).
12.00, News.
12.02 pm, You and Yours.
12.15, The Story I Haven't a Clue.
12.55, Weather.
1.00, World at One.
1.30, The Archers.
1.45, Woman's Hour.
1.55, Listen with Mother.
3.00, News.
3.05, Play: It's Not what You Say (William Somerset Maugham).
4.05, Jack De Manio Precisely.
4.35, Story: The Sword in the Stone (9).
5.00, PM Reports.
5.15, Ideals in conversation.
5.45, Silverstone, part 2: Beer-hoven.
5.55, Spinalba. Opera by de Almeida. Act 1.
6.25, Words (talk).
6.30, Spinalba, Act 2.
6.40, Spinalba, Act 3.
6.50, Handel's Messiah. Concert.
6.55, Homebound Bound (mf).
6.55, News (mf).
6.10, Homebound Bound (cont.).
6.15, Lifelines: The Wider World (mf).
6.30, Kaleidoscope.

Radio 3

6.55 am, Weather (mf).
7.00, News.
7.05, Concert: Handel, Rostand, Handel, Boccherini.
8.00, News.
8.05, Concert: Offenbach, Poulenc, Stravinsky.
9.00, News.
9.05, At Court of Emperor Maximilian.
9.35, Beethoven Concert: Part 1.
10.15, Concert part 2.
11.10, Clarinet music by Pendergast, Kenos, Testi, Bertinelli, Ambrosini.
11.50, Part-Song. Repertory Concert.
12.20 pm, Poet's Echo (W. H. Auden).
12.25, Joseph Silverstein Concert. Part 1: Sibelius.
1.00, News.
1.05, Ideals in conversation.
1.20, Silverstone, part 2: Beer-hoven.
2.05, Spinalba. Opera by de Almeida. Act 2.
2.35, Words (talk).
3.00, Spinalba, Act 2.
3.40, Spinalba, Act 3.
3.50, Handel's Messiah. Concert.
3.55, Homebound Bound (mf).
6.05, News (mf).
6.10, Homebound Bound (cont.).
6.15, Lifelines: The Wider World (mf).
6.30, Kaleidoscope.

Radio 2

5.00 am, News, weather.
5.15, Today's Magazine.
5.30, News.
5.45, Play: The Suicide (Nikolai Erdman).
11.30, Viraldi.
11.45, News.
11.50-11.55, Schubert songs.
11.55-12.00, News.
12.00-12.05, News.
12.05-12.10, News.
12.10-12.15, News.
12.15-12.20, News.
12.20-12.25, News.
12.25-12.30, News.
12.30-12.35, News.
12.35-12.40, News.
12.40-12.45, News.
12.45-12.50, News.
12.50-12.55, News.
12.55-1.00, News.
1.00-1.05, News.
1.05-1.10, News.
1.10-1.15, News.
1.15-1.20, News.
1.20-1.25, News.
1.25-1.30, News.
1.30-1.35, News.
1.35-1.40, News.
1.40-1.45, News.
1.45-1.50, News.
1.50-1.55, News.
1.55-2.00, News.

REGIONAL TV

Tyne Tees

9.25 am, The Good Word. 9.40, Who's Afraid of the Big Bad Wolf? 10.10, Film: Yangtze Incident (Richard Todd). 12.00, News. 1.30, News. 1.45, News. 1.55, News. 2.00, News. 2.05, News. 2.10, News. 2.15, News. 2.20, News. 2.25, News. 2.30, News. 2.35, News. 2.40, News. 2.45, News. 2.50, News. 2.55, News. 3.00, News. 3.05, News. 3.10, News. 3.15, News. 3.20, News. 3.25, News. 3.30, News. 3.35, News. 3.40, News. 3.45, News. 3.50, News. 3.55, News. 4.00, News. 4.05, News. 4.10, News. 4.15, News. 4.20, News. 4.25, News. 4.30, News. 4.35, News. 4.40, News. 4.45, News. 4.50, News. 4.55, News. 5.00, News. 5.05, News. 5.10, News. 5.15, News. 5.20, News. 5.25, News. 5.30, News. 5.35, News. 5.40, News. 5.45, News. 5.50, News. 5.55, News. 6.00, News. 6.05, News. 6.10, News. 6.15, News. 6.20, News. 6.25, News. 6.30, News. 6.35, News. 6.40, News. 6.45, News. 6.50, News. 6.55, News. 7.00, News. 7.05, News. 7.10, News. 7.15, News. 7.20, News. 7.25, News. 7.30, News. 7.35, News. 7.40, News. 7.45, News. 7.50, News. 7.55, News. 8.00, News. 8.05, News. 8.10, News. 8.15, News. 8.20, News. 8.25, News. 8.30, News. 8.35, News. 8.40, News. 8.45, News. 8.50, News. 8.55, News. 9.00, News. 9.05, News. 9.10, News. 9.15, News. 9.20, News. 9.25, News. 9.30, News. 9.35, News. 9.40, News. 9.45, News. 9.50, News. 9.55, News. 10.00, News. 10.05, News. 10.10, News. 10.15, News. 10.20, News. 10.25, News. 10.30, News. 10.35, News. 10.40, News. 10.45, News. 10.50, News. 10.55, News. 11.00, News. 11.05, News. 11.10, News. 11.15, News. 11.20, News. 11.25, News. 11.30, News. 11.35, News. 11.40, News. 11.45, News. 11.50, News. 11.55, News. 12.00, News. 12.05, News. 12.10, News. 12.15, News. 12.20, News. 12.25, News. 12.30, News. 12.35, News. 12.40, News. 12.45, News. 12.50, News. 12.55, News. 1.00, News. 1.05, News. 1.10, News. 1.15, News. 1.20, News. 1.25, News. 1.30, News. 1.35, News. 1.40, News. 1.45, News. 1.50, News. 1.55, News. 2.00, News. 2.05, News. 2.10, News. 2.15, News. 2.20, News. 2.25, News. 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